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No. 985

May 13, 1955

4d. (U.S. Air Express)

Ex-Chindit to

contest Rugby

'NO H-BOMB' INDEPENDENT

Peace News Reporter

A NON-PACIFIST, and Caronina, Shafer, is to stand as Independent No

During his civilian life, Shafer has managed

He is supported in his campaign by paci-

"Making it here would only serve as an irri-

tant, and draw upon this country an even more

serious onslaught than it might otherwise

experience.
"I believe that our refusal to make the

H-bomb would arouse deep support from the

rest of Europe, India, Latin-America, Africa and the Far Eastern States, a mass of popula-

tions whose opinions expressed in one direc-

tion could not fail to have enormous influence on the two equally balanced Power blocs." His policy will include the abolishing of

military service and armaments, and a bettering

of conditions for the Colonies. Domestic plans will concern Agriculture, Transport, Education, Purchase Tax, and Security for the

Aged.

"But," he says, "none of this makes sense unless we refuse to make and use the H-bomb first."

Rooms are open at

OFFICER CADET ENDS HIS CALL UP

"Not right to take life"

(UNNER FARRANT, a 19-year old Army officer cadet refused to wear uniform be-

cause he said, he believed in the sanctity of

He told a Woolwich court-martial on Tuesday, reports the News Chronicle: "East and

West are now in a position to destroy each other and all life on this planet. I believe it is not right to take life in any cause, however

Farrant who wore civilian clothes, declared that he was prepared to spend the rest of his

National Service in approved work provided it was not connected with war. He was in his

was not connected with wat. The was in his seventh month as a conscript.

"I have never shirked responsibility," he told the court. "I was head boy at my prep. school and my public school, and captain of all three major sports."

He was sentenced to three months detention.

This will qualify him to appear before a CO

Pacifist Anniversary in

St Paul's to-night

A PUBLIC Service of Thanksgiving and Dedication will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, today (Friday), at 6.30 p.m. in recognition of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Fellowship of Reconcilia-

The preacher will be Canon Charles E. Raven, DD, FBA, Chaplain to the Queen and President of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Twenty-five Japanese girls who survived the

bursting of the first atomic bomb at Hiro-shima 10 years ago, at the cost of severe

scars, arrived in New York on May 9 for

PUBLIC Service of Thanksgiving and

His Committee Rooms are open at 67, Albert Street, Rugby (Phone 2006).

the manufacture of the H-bomb in

fist friends, clergymen and non-pacifists.

Eric Shafer told Peace News on Wednesday:

"I pledge myself to work unceasingly a-

and owned several hotels in Britain, and farm-

H-Bomb Candidate for Rugby.

ed in Hampshire.

Great Britain.

human life.

noble it may be."

plastic surgery.

NON-PACIFIST, and ex-Chindit, Eric

Registered as a newspaper. Entered as second-class matter at post office, Boston, Mass., USA

LABOUR ATTACKS **ACLAND**

Peace News Reporter

THE Labour Party, represented by Victor Mishcon's platform supporter, Christopher Mayhew, MP, has struck fiercely at Sir Richard Acland's policy. They have criticised his non-pacifist, no H-bomb stand.

Speaking at Mr. Mishcon's first public meeting at Gravesend, Mr. Mayhew asked 150 people, "If Acland won't produce the H-bomb, will he produce the equivalent-ten A-bombs? Or how many old-fashioned bombs will he produce? Where does he draw the line?"

He continued, "Complete pacifism is logical, but to say that you are in favour of producing inferior arms only, makes a speech, but not a foreign policy."

Dramatic action

Describing Sir Richard's resignation as a "dramatic action," Mr. Mayhew admitted that it had made people think that the use of force could not be justified, and that perhaps the pacifists were right after all. He described this policy as "a madly dangerous and unpracticable line for Britain.'

"Before the war," he said, "the pacifist policy of men like George Lansbury had only encouraged the dictators to greater acts of aggression.

Sir Richard Acland told Peace News this week that he was not in favour of the manufacture of the A-bomb, and this he had made quite clear in his resignation statement. ("I have myself sinned in regard to this issue because, of course, I should have protested, or protested much more vigorously not merely against the hydrogen bomb today, but against the A-bomb and the strategic bomber force in each year that this matter has come forward since the war.")

Sir Richard claims that he is not a pacifist, but his ideas of military strength for Britain 80 no further than the standards maintained

FOOTNOTE. The "Lansbury encouraged the dictators" legend dies hard. It has been challenged many times but no one has produced a shred of evidence to support the charge that pacifists encouraged the dictators.

'NO H-BOMB' CANDIDATES **NEED MORE HELPERS**

Envelope addressing for John Loverseed and Eric Fenner, the pacifist candidates contest-ing London constituencies must be completed by Wednesday next.

Readers able to assist should contact the candidates immediately or report to Peace News office 3 Blackstock Rd., Finsbury Park, N.4, from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily (all day Sat. and Sun., May 15 and 16). The office is above Fish and Cook, Stationers, 2 minutes from Finsbury Park Station.

Eric Fenner's nomination papers and deposit were handed in on Tuesday. His proposer is Mr. Harry Mills, General Secretary of the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, seconded by Dr. Norah Trouten, well known local doctor, PPU member and Quaker.

Mr. Fenner urgently needs the services of a car and driver for two hours every afterhoon and evening for outdoor publicity.

COMMITTEE ROOMS

John Loverseed, 227 Bellingham Rd., SE 6. Tel.: Hither Green 5118. (nearest station Bellingham, from Blackfriars).

ERIC FENNER, 14 Park Gate Rd., Battersea. Tel.: Battersea 3134. (Bus 19 from Sloane Sq. Und. Sta., or 45 49 from South Kensington Und. Sta.).

FRED WINCKLESS, Home address, 34 Stanley Rd., E 12. SIR RICHARD ACLAND, 1 Union St. Graves-

end. Tel.: Gravesend 2940. (Rail from Charring Cross to Gravesend). STANLEY BIRKETT, 89 Jamaica Rd., Ber-

mondsey. GEORGE STONE, 659 London Rd., Bridgeton Croff, Glasgow.

Common Wealth Supports Acland

The National Committee of Common Wealth has passed a resolution declaring its whole-hearted support of Sir Richard Acland in testing public opinion on the question of the manufacture of the H-bomb. It holds "that Britain should free itself from the polarisa-tion of all political issues towards the interests of one of the two power blocs and the consequent aggravation of cold war tensions."

FENNER BROCKWAY: "You vote for the Colonies too"-page 7

PEACE 'NO H-BOMB' CAMPAIGN materialism of Russia and the materialism of **OPEN**

Negotiation from strength a wicked policy-Prof. Lonsdale

By OLWEN BATTERSBY

66 ■ BELIEVE there is only one possible defence against war; that is to say NOW that we will renounce, not only the H-bomb, but war itself as an instrument of international policy."

This was the stand taken by Mr. Loverseed, at the opening meeting of his election campaign, held at Lewisham Town Hall, London, on Monday: a meeting at which all four speakers, from slightly differing angles, stated the case for the unilateral disarmament of Great Britain.

"I believe that we must not allow this island of ours to be used as a base for making war by other people" he continued. "We must tell our American friends that while we would welcome

them here as friends, they must take their military gear and their beastly H-bombs to the farthest point they know.

"I believe that we in this country have the most marvellous opportunity to become the greatest moral leader in the world.'

Speaking of his own political past (John Loverseed was elected MP for Eddisbury in 1943), he said "I was disgusted by the disgraceful game of power politics as played in the House of Commons. Men, elected as the representatives of thousands and thousands of people and instructed by the Party caucus how they must vote, were allowed no conscience of their own.

Why I am standing

"I have listened to magnificent speeches, in favour of this or that, appearing to break down all opposition, and then watched those same men walk into the Lobby and vote Shafer enlisted in the Gloucesters in 1940 at the age of 35, and served in the ranks in India and Burma. As a Chindit, he fought with General Wingate's force against the against the very thing for which they had been speaking. There is only one thing by which a Member should be led: his Christian con-That is why I am standing as an independent."

Mr. Loverseed did not think it possible to lock the hydrogen bomb in a cupboard and forbid its use; war today ended only with the total surrender of one side; could anyone suggest that given the power, Hitler would not have used the hydrogen bomb when in his cellar at Berlin he was faced by total surrender.

To disarm completely might leave this country wide open to invasion: that was a risk we had to take. It was a small risk when the alternative was certain annihilation in an H-bomb w.r

The real conflict today was, he thought, not between Communism and the West, but between Christianity and materialism—"the

the USA; I believe both types are equally bad."

Communism could not be overcome by Hbombs; an idea could be defeated only by a better idea. By devoting the resources of the world to its tyrannised and impoverished peoples we should be putting up the finest possible defence against Communist infiltration. So, also, should we rid ourselves of constant fear.

He concluded: "Our Christian way of life is, I believe, the finest ideal in the world. Only by Christianity can we defeat Communism."

In opening the meeting Sybil Morrison, of the Peace Pledge Union, outlined the political situation in this country as she saw it.

"You may read the manifestos of both parties side by side; you can listen to the week-end speeches of Conservatives and Labour Party members: they are almost interchangeable."

The use of nuclear weapons could destroy not only this little island, but the whole human race; it could contaminate the earth for generations to come. Yet the manufacture of these weapons was something on which the electorate had never been consulted. It was of the utmost importance that the voters of Lewisham, more fortunate than those of many other boroughs, should voice their opinion on this issue. Mr. Loverseed has made his position quite clear: he would renounce these weapons

War method obsolete

As the election campaign went forward both sides would express their concern for peace; both sides would talk of "talks," but these talks would break down if backed-up by the Hbomb. The war method was violent, brutal and evil; it could no longer serve any useful purpose. Not until we recognised that the War method was obsolete would the day come when we could see peace on the only basis on which peace was possible.

Speaking of the hydrogen bomb, Dr. A. D. Belden, Congregational Minister, said "I feel deeply ashamed that our two Archbishops should endorse the manufacture of this hideous

The great council of Churches—the greatest in history-which met at Evanston in August, had stated that if catastrophe were to be avoided there must be prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction, including the atomic and hydrogen bomb. It had stated also: "We are convinced that peace is impossible so long as the arms race continues."

All the non-Catholic churches were officially involved, yet they had allowed their government to manufacture this weapon without a mandate from the country. It was a mockery of the findings of Evanston, a betrayal by the leaders of our churches.

"I am a scientist, but also a Quaker" said Professor Kathleen Lonsdale, FRS. "I do not intend to speak of the horrors of the H-bomb,

ON BACK PAGE



PEACE NEWS

3 BLACKSTOCK ROAD, LONDON, N.4 Tel: STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

> Distribution office for U.S.A 130 Brattle St. Cambridge 38, Mass.

The more sinister the designs of a politician the more high-flown as a rule becomes the nobility of his language -ALDOUS HUXLEY

DOOMSTOWN

FROM the results of the atomic test that took place at Las Vegas on May 5 it is estimated by Mr. H. Good-

win, of the US Federal Civil Defence, that, while within a mile in each direction from the point where the bomb falls everyone will be killed by falling debris and radiation, outside that area those within the range of the explosion may survive, provided that they have taken refuge in an indoor concrete shelter or happen to have the right type of building to protect them.

These may suffer from ruptured eardrums, caused by the terrific force of the explosion which creates a vacuum in the air, and it is possible that they may suffer injuries from radiation, but they will live on in some condition and will be proper sub-jects for attention by civil defence forces coming from areas outside the range of the explosion, always provided, of course, that these areas have not themselves also been subjected to atomic



These effects, however, would be caused by an atomic bomb.

The consequences of an H-bomb explosion would be quite different, and Mr. Goodwin's department can have learned very little from the Las Vegas test to provide any guidance as to what possibility of civil defence work there will be following the explosion of an H-bomb. This would not have a limit of one mile in each direction, like the test bomb exploded last week (only twice as powerful as the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki), but according to M. Moch would have-dropped on St. Pauls—an area of total devastation extending as far as Richmond, Wembley, Barking, and Beckenham, with blast and possible radiation damage extending far beyond this area.

The test at Las Vegas was not a genuine experiment to ascertain seriously what might be done to save human lives in the event of atomic war. It was part of the higher lunacy in which politicians and the scientists they employ are today engaging because they find a crazy satisfaction in playing with these horrific toys.

It has become clear that the people concerned in America cannot test another II-bomb of the hydrogen-uranium type without arousing an intense sentiment of indignation throughout that part of the world—still the greater part—that is not equipped with these things, and it is obvious that it could never explode one in an area where it could be tested in relation to defence" prospects. So this out-dated atomic bomb is exploded and its results will be discussed as if they provide a standard against which the effects of possible atomic war can be measured.



This Las Vegas test bomb is now probably, in publicising civil defence, to take the place of the "nominal" A-bomb (of the power of the Hiroshima bomb) of which we heard so much a few months ago and in terms of which the official exponents of civil defence treated their problems while they were already un-easily conscious that the "nominal" bomb had no kind of relationship to the realities of warfare as it will now be fought.

For the "saturation bombing" of the future it will not be the atom bomb-not even the atom bombs of increased destructive power—that will be used. It will be the hydrogen bomb, and probably the hydrogen-uranium bomb. The present stocks of atom-bombs will be used merely to "trigger" the newer types of bomb where they are not relegated to what are nowadays called tactical rather than strategic purposes, a distinction that is coming to mean the difference between aiming at the destruction of armed men and aiming at the destruction of civilian populations.

There is no "civil defence" answer to the conditions that will be created by this kind of attack; no adequate conception for a country like America, while it is even more out of the question for a country like Britain. The true lesson to be learned from kind of demonstration that we have been given at Las Vegas, multiplied from the atom-bomb to the hydrogen-uranium bomb scale, is that this kind of destruction is what it is proposed shall be inflicted on the defenceless people of a country with which we are at war; and we have to ask ourselves: If we have done this thing to the women and children as well as the men of another country shall we attach much value to our own existence-shall we regard ourselves as beings worthy of existence-if we should

The name given to the devastated area in this test was Doomstown—which surely tells us something about those who were responsible for it.

Toward Four-Power **Talks**

AS we write the reply from President Eisenhower is awaited to the proposal, agreed upon in Paris by the Western Foreign Ministers, that Russia should should now be invited to Four-Power talks.

There seems to be little doubt that this invitation will be agreed upon. The place for the talks is likely to be somewhere in Switzerland.

The idea is that there should be "toptalks for a brief period and that these shall be followed by more detailed discussions by the Foreign Ministers and their staffs.

This will probably be an ace card—better than the 6d, off income-tax—to help the Conservatives in the election; Sir Anthony Eden has already brought it into the game. It is not really an issue, of course, between the Parties; but then nothing of importance is. The election is essentially a sham fight which is merely to settle who is to hold office.

We may hope that the talks will resolve themselves into a concerted effort toward the relaxation of tension.

The Eastern Bloc "Treaty Organisation"

ON Wednesday Russian bloc representatives came together in Warsaw to co-ordinate the Eastern counterpart to

To a considerable extent this will be mere formality and ceremony, emphasising the Russian view of the gravity of the step that has been taken in the division of Europe through the ratification of the Paris agreements.

One of the incidental consequences may possibly be the holding up of the signing of the Austrian Treaty in Vienna on Saturday as Mr. Molotov might find that the Warsaw meeting detains him: and this could be regarded as in some small measure a retort to the Western attitude that talks between the Powers must wait on the settlement of the question of the future of West Germany.

The Warsaw meeting will be largely ceremonial because it is clear that there is already a very large degree of coordination and unified control of the Eastern bloc's military forces. This is achieved through the centralised control of the single political party that exists in all these countries.

Apart from the possible formal setting up of a control council and a supreme commander the matter of greatest interest to be decided at Warsaw is what is to be the character of the East German Army.

Apart from East Germany all the Russian bloc countries have conscript armies of longer service periods than generally obtain in the West. Russian conscription for instance is based on an average of three years enforced service and the Polish conscript service covers similar period. East Germany is likely to be in a position to take more rapid steps toward militarisation than West Germany because in the "People's Police" it has the necessary trained cadres to deal rapidly with greater numbers of recruits.

It is still to be settled whether these recruits are to be obtained by conscription. Should this prove to be the case we have still to learn whether there may be, as in West Germany, provision for objection on grounds of conscience. It is possible that these are matters that be settled at Warsaw. They might also with profit receive some considera-tion by the World Peace Conference when it meets next month in Helsinki.

imperialism's evil legacy

THE struggle at present in progress in South Viot Nam, with the conflict of policies between France and the USA superimposed upon it, has aspects that

BEHIND THE NEWS

were not such a tragic one, and longdrawn-out tragedy at that.

Mr. Dulles as the representative of the Republic of the USA has now made it clear that the US Government does not propose to insist that Bao Dai shall be maintained on his throne, and it will not insist even on a compromise adjustment that will maintain the monarchy it can be made clear that the people of South Viet Nam are so ill-advised as to desire a republic. M. Faure, however, as the representative of the Republic of France, is strongly of the view that the monarchy should be maintained and his Government is ready to back Bao Dai as the legitimate king.

The incongruous struggle between the US and France regarding this unhappy land aggravates the disorder produced by the struggle of the various sects and military gangs to assert their ascendancy in advance of the elections that should be held next year.

The tragedy of Indo-China has been greatly added to by the American pressure that kept the French there for so many years after the nationalist forces would have driven them out, but we do well to recognise that something of the destructive internal struggle that is taking place there would have occurred anyhow on the displacement of the French.

It is one of the injuries done to a people by imperialist domination that it dams up the springs of normal social

The imperialist power tends inevitably to support the established elements in the colonial territory. The thought and effort of the forward spirits become concentrated on the single aim of national independence. No thought is given in any positive sense to the requirements a policy of social progress, and the only programme that the national freedom so painfully won presents to many minds is a purely negative one: all they are ready to do with their new freedom is to seek to destroy those who may compete with them for power. Ideas of social transformation have not been permitted to develop naturally and this is the result.

This is one of the reasons why it is so important that the imperialist powers should early face the fact that the era of imperialist domination is approaching its end and link a policy of help for underdeveloped countries with a considered plan for scheduled advance to national freedom. It is through the cooperation of repentant imperialist powers seeking to make reparation for the ills of the past that the former colonial peoples may best be brought to genuine and peaceful social advance.

Pecksniff in the H-bomb age

MANY correspondents write to us to express disgust at the unctuous humbug of the Hawker Siddeley advertisements and those of other aircraft manufacturers appearing in The Times and other newspapers.

The latest of these showed a policeman helping a family of small children across a zebra crossing. This "typifies our traditional respect for human life and the dignity of the individual."

(" If it comes to pass that either of be run over, in any of those busy crossings which divide the busy streets of life, the other will convey him to the hospital in Hope, and sit beside ticable,

his bed in Bounty," said Mr. Pecks niff.)

In a smaller picture by the side there is a guided missile in flight, one of the "efficient safeguards of our right to happiness and peace"; "not easy of cheap to build."

(Tartufe: "Ceux qui me connaitront n'auront pas la pensée Que ce soit un effet d'une âme interessée.")

would be a suitable subject for a Unfortunately, but very significantly, Gilbert-Sullivan fantasy if the position in the lay-out of the advertisement the guided missile seems to be directed at the mother and the child in the perambulator. This is, of course, an error It is not this particular mother and child who are to be destroyed by it but some mothers and children in another land traditional respect for human Our "traditional respect to life" does not extend that far.

These are not advertisements by means of which the Hawker Siddeley Group are seeking to swell the ranks of their customers. These are the British Government and "the independent All Forces of the free world." What they are out to do is to condition public opinion to create a demand for their products. It is armaments-mongering in the style of Pecksniff and Tartufe, 200 the cost of those advertisements goes, of course, into the money price that has 10 be paid for armaments by the taxpayer.

Neither political party is concerned about it because each has the same policy on armaments and each wants the same kind of conditioning of the British people. The older members of un Labour Party, however, might ask them The older members of the selves how they would have regarded this particular manifestation of the arms racket twenty years ago.

Christians and disarmament

A N Anglican Pacifist Fellowship leaflet, "Christians and the Hydrogen Bomb," by the Rev. C. G. Wilson Vicar of St. Saviour, Stockport, trouble us somewhat. It is an eloquent piece of writing in which Mr. Wilson remarks:

"It is futile to say 'Ban the Bomb We must either accept the H-bomb ban war altogether. . . "If the H-bomb ban war altogether. . . has finally taught us that war is again the will of God . . . then Christian should not hesitate to renounce was whatever the cost . . . Today Christian are faced with a clear choice: either us support the attempt to ward off evil means of the ghastly 'shield' of the H-bomb and to support its use if necestary, or to renounce war." sary, or to renounce war.

He urges that if Christians were to this there is the possibility that the tremendous moral effect would penetral through every barrier and through even country.

In an earlier passage, however, he has remarked that "there is no practical possibility of Britain embarking upon a policy of complete disarmament and there are the production of the second of the second control of the s there should be no illusions about wis

would happen if she did."
But surely the passage that we have already quoted is a suggestion that in assumptions made by the average "pratical" politician—the "incorrigib statesmen" who after every war begin all over again with the fresh arrangment of forces "—may constitute in the state of the state

biggest illusion of all.

If the Christian today is to accept the there is no practical possibility of country embarking on a policy of complete disarmament, and that inevitable catastrophe awaits her if she does the there is little point in urging the there is little point in urging Christians in some strictly limited personal sense shall be willing to follow the way of the Cross. In an age who way many the cross. war means H-bomb war the Christin can only resolve to renounce war if expression; and in such a situation it surely no part of the work of Christian pacifist to suggest that

Three nations in CD exercise

T HOPE that American and Canadian readers in particular will take note immediately local activities of the date of June 15, 1955. The US Civil Defence Authority has announced that on this date for the first time a national civil defence demonstration is to take place. Furthermore, Canada and Mexico are to participate. It appears that there is some sort of agreement among the three governments for joint "defence.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation National Council in its semi-annual meeting a few days ago felt that these "public and highly publicised defence drills and demonstrations" were so obviously "pointless and essentially foolish play-acting" and consequently propagandistic in character that individual citizens and organisations—especially churches—ought to consider seriously whether they could take any part in the June 15 demonstration.

In any event, the Council's Statement de-ared: "What the people of our country need today is to concentrate mightily on the prob-lem of how to prevent war. What we need to be trained for is waging peace instead of atomic war, which on the practical level is suicide and on the moral level degrading."

The Council accordingly calls on individuals and organisations to hold meetings or religious services on June 15 to be devoted to the study

spreading the word and initiating appropriate

Another date of interest to all peoples, though to a special degree to the American people, for which we ought to start preparing without delay is August 6. This will be the tenth anniversary of the day the atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima; the tenth anniversary of what Rajagopalachari rightly calls "the error of 1945"; the tenth anniversary of the day when the United States by a unilateral decision catapulted the world into the era of atomic war. I feel deeply that unless some-how we expiate this crime against nature, man and God, we are doomed.

Do any readers have suggestions as to how, nationally and internationally, August 6 might be appropriately observed?

The Labour Party and the RAF

Many of us are watching with interest and concern the progress of the Election campaign in Great Britain.

How deplorable it seems that on the issue of war and related matters the Labour Party does not have a clearer line.

We are in a real fix over here with no party of any importance other than the Republican and Democratic. But unless a big change occurs, how much better off is the British

immediate end to hydrogen and atom bomb H-bomb; and a reduction of conscription for tests. But other items in the programme seem to deprive this of any real significance.

There appears to be no demand that H bomb production cease. Indeed, when it comes to the general issue of defence the platform commits a Labour Government to nothing more than a "review" of the twoyear conscription period and to a "searching inquiry" into all problems of defence, includgrave deficiencies" in the equipment of the RAF!

Two items in today's papers come to mind in connection with the Labour Party's anxiety about RAF equipment.

One is the announcement from London that the US has agreed to provide special training in the use of atomic weapons to selected RAF crews flying strategic jet bombers.

The dispatch continues that this clearly envisages the delivery, in a war emergency, of US atomic weapons to RAF units. What is Bevanite talk, for example, about the necessity of independence from the United States, what is it but mere talk, when such develop-ments as this are part of the accepted RAF

The other item to which I alluded a moment ago is the report that the British Communist Party has appealed to left-wing Labourites to

help elect a few Communists to Parliament.
One of the grounds on which it bases its appeal for support is the inclusion in its platform of demands for withdrawal of US troops

two years to one.

Letter from U.S.A. by A. J. Must

What a tragedy it is that the Commun-Party—which will not, of course, call up-Russia to stop making H-bombs or to reduce the conscription period—should be the Party which does include such items in its paramme for Britain. Once again, the need to call it, to provide the people with a genuine alternative is plain for all to see alternative is plain for all to see.

The "nations-in-between"

I close with a reference to a confirmation of part of our Third Camp analysis confirmation a somewhat unexpected quarter. from a somewhat unexpected quarter. Lippman in his column in The New Herald-Tribune of May 3, flays United State Department the ground that it has never adjusted its part to the fact that both USSR and USA

The result is, he continues, that since "there has been a deep and steady under which has been dragging the non-atom powers—which include Japan and German and Italian bearing the little headall the little border states and others into some kind of middle position where in have a hope, a chance, of not becoming volved in an atomic war."

To help see to it that the "middle position which the "nations in-between" are bounding seek is indeed a clear and strong one, policy cally, economically and of peace making. The Literature Department is preparing several leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News readers over here will take responsibility for leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News reported last week that the leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News reported last week that the leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News reported last week that the leaflets suitable for widespread distribution. I hope Peace News reported last week that the leaflets suitable for widespread distribution with the rations in-between " are case where he has a Sir Richard Acland to vote for?

Our papers reported last week that the form of demands for withdrawal of US troops with the readers of the property of the property

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WILL NOT BE FOUGHT

on the one issue that matters THE H-BOMB WHY?

RECAUSE both Parties are in agreement with the decision that Britain should develop and manufacture the H-bomb. hey justify this decision by the claim that

the H-bomb will act as a deterrent. There can be no certainty that it will, in fact, do so, but it is certain that if there is a major war, it will be used. Both Parties are, therefore, agreed on c

monstrous gamble with human, and all other forms of life on earth. This is a policy of despair, and an immoral one

It is not only that in this island we shall ourselves suffer from the terrible consequences of the use of the H-bomb, but that we shall be responsible for inflicting the same suffering upon millions of people as innocent as ourselves.

he H-bomb must be renounced, not because it may be dropped upon us, but because we shall be morally guilty if it is dropped, by us, upon others.
We are responsible for what is done in our

name. The German man-in-the-street was blamed for failing to protest against Hitler's Concentration Camps and Gas Chambers. If you fail to protest against the policy of turning Britain into an Hbomb base for the purpose of indiscrim-minate war, you too are responsible. Our domestic policies are determined by

our foreign policy and it is impossible to maintain a first class welfare state in a society geared to massive war prepara-tion and the production of the H-bomb. he despair which demands the H-bomb as a deterrent must be matched with the courage which demands the renunciation of the H-bomb as a first step towards total disarmament. Negotiation through strength has failed to

bring peace; without the threat of great armaments negotiations might succeed.
Britain could and should give the world

this moral lead.

This is the real issue for 1955.

you want Britain to renounce the Hbomb let your candidates know.

Is your candidate, if returned to Parliament, going to urge this policy? This is the question that must be answered.

-- From the Peace Pledge Union's Election leaslet, copies obtainable for distribution from 6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

Four brothers commence two-years sentence

FOLLOWING the rejection of an appeal, the have begun their two-year prison sentence.

It was decided not to carry the case to the upreme Court, through lack of funds, and lecture there was scanty hope of a favourable

Strong protests have featured in the Min-neapolis Morning Tribune and the Min-nesota Daily following this sentence.

A letter in the Morning Tribune reminds the US that "formerly thousands of our ancestors on that "rage" practice incorrigible war begins arrange sharrange sharrange institute "State arrange incorrigible sharrange sharrange institute "State arrange incorrigible sharrange in the shar

They both do it

"Anyone who marvels at the way the con-Anyone who marvels at the way the controlled press in totalitarian countries carries out the official propaganda line might better marvel at the way the uncontrolled press in the US does the same.

—Robert Lasch, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in Progressive, March, 1955.

HOW TO VOTE!



General Election, and it is hoped that all will be keeping the issue of the H-bomb and total disarmament in the forefront. special election leaflet has been issued by the Peace Pledge Union for this purpose and can

be obtained free of charge, though we shall have to pay the printers! I appeal, therefore, special contributions towards the cost of the leaflet, which will be not less than £25.

On May 26 those who decide to vote for andidate will be putting a cross on the ballot paper, and many others will be showing that they cannot support any candidate by marking

heir paper in some other way.

But there are other papers you can cross or write on to signify your wishes. I refer to cheques and postal orders. As you take the reques and postal orders. As you take the rouble to go to the polling station and mark the ballot paper in the way you believe will best the terms of peace, so will you, please, take the trouble to go to the post office union Headquarters Fund a postal order or a to your desk and send the Peace Pledge theque, which should be crossed, by which you

help to show how much you wish to fur-ther the cause of pacifism. Whatever you do on May 26, make pacifism your first choice all the year round and devote tome of your money to help to keep the real the of peace before the new Government and the country.

STUART MORRIS. General Secretary.

Our aim for the year: £1,000.

Amount received to date: £323.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union should pp sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

THE GENERAL ELECTION ANOTHER CALL FOR THE RETURN OF THE KABAKA

Uganda spokesman in London

WE demand the immediate and unconditional return of the Kabaka, and immediate negotiations with the British Government on the question of self government for Uganda."

"That is why I have come," said Dr. Eri Mukazi, Secretary General of the Uganda National Congress, explaining that he arrived in this country on Saturday, and would be returning to Uganda before the end of the week.

A telegram sent by the Uganda National Congress to Mr. Lennox Boyd, asking him to receive a deputation of six members, had met with an unequivocal refusal. Neverthe-less the delegation would be sent as soon as the new British Parliament assembled, and at the request of the Uganda National Congress he had come "to prepare the ground."

A recent referendum, printed in two languages, showed that Africans in Uganda

(1) Immediate self government;

(2) The return of the Kabaka before constitutional changes were put into operation;

No federation with Kenya or Tanganyika;

(4) No multi-racial government.

More than half a million questionnaires had been sent out, half of which had already been returned; only two differed with the general view. It was known that in at least one district of Uganda pressure had been brought to bear to prevent National Congress meetings and the return of questionnaire forms.

"WE WANT ELECTIONS"

There was in Uganda a general fear of economic strangulation due to foreign capital and European and Asian immigration; a fear that the British government was departing from its conception and pledge—that Uganda be developed as an African State.

There was fear also in regard to representation. Of the 30 Africans said to represent five million of their people, only 18 would be chosen by the Africans themselves.

"You can have black stooges and white stooges," he continued. "We want elections. Those who serve the interests of the African the legislature or on the people, whether on the legislature or on the Uganda Development Corporation, should be elected by the African people themselves. Only so will they command the confidence of the

It might be legally correct for Mr. Lennox Boyd to refuse negotiation with the Uganda National Congress, pointed out members of the Press. The British government may have been legally correct in the past in refusing to negotiate with the Indian Congress and with Gandhi. But the questions at issue were not legal points but human problems.

անում անդարարան անական հայանին արժանարան արժանարան արժանարան արժանարան արժանարան արժանարան արժանարան արժանարան As others see us . .

PEACE NEWS, published in London and supported and circulated by church groups in America, advocates unilateral disarmament, defends those who hide their pro-communism behind the Fifth Amendment, approves communist jauntas in British Guiana and Guate-mala, condemns Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek, Generals MacArthur, Van Fleet, Wedeshek, Generals MacArthur, Van Fleet, meyer, Stratemeyer and others who advocated the overthrow of the communists in North Korea, criticises the United States Government for refusal to circulate through the mails pamphlets published in Britain "stating that there was no communist threat there (Guatemala) and that what took place was solely to benefit 'American big business'," and refers to the present as the "hideous epoch" because of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This general pattern runs through all left-wing group action. It deprecates all criticism of such men as Owen Lattimore, Alger Hiss, Lauchlin Currie, Harry Dexter White and the whole numerous crew of communists and fronters" who operated in Washington and all over America, finds fault with our country and is always ready to apologise for, and see much good in, Russian and Chinese totali-

-Christian Economics, New York, April 19, 1955.

One organ at least does take up the Djilas case, the weekly of the British pacifist movement, Peace News. This organ is often movement, Peace News. This organ is often filled with Stalinoid jottings as well as Third-Campish stuff, with Titoist conceptions included in the mélange. In a January 7 item, the paper comments on the "forlorn news from Yugoslavia," which "has taken a sad and disappointing turn." The regime, it says, has had the "intention" to liberalize itself, and "The culmination of this intention... was in the culmination of this intention . . . was in the hopeful news that a party in opposition to the government was to be formed and that it was to be tolerated." (!) Too bad that Mr. Djilas, who was taking the lead in this, is now under

Peace News obviously has the facts of the case garbled, but the context of the whole item points to a typical case of wishful thinking about Titoist liberalization and head-shaking regret over its "retreat."

-Labour Action (USA), Jan. 24, 1955

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Straight talk to MPs

IT has apparently become an annual event for Methodists in both the Houses of sever Parliament to entertain the President of the for. Methodist Conference to dinner in the Com-

This year, the Methodist Recorder reports, "the President, The Rev. Russell W. Shearer, spoke with great earnestness about the problem created by the hydrogen bomb."

He told MPs and Peers that he could not believe that Christians must put their trust in

the manufacture of weapons of wholesale afterwards was neither late for school nor destruction as the only means of safety for the suffering from an absence of breakfast. world today. Christians had a responsibility to speak their minds on this matter. We did not serve the Kingdom of God by sitting on the fence

It was Russell Shearer who declared, on the a hectic affair day that Dr. Garbett upheld the Government's decision to make the bomb: "The use of the H-bomb is completely indefensible. We have no right to maintain silence.

I had not expected any such forthright declarations from Dr. Soper's successor, I am glad to admit I was wrong.

The man who said it

THE fortnightly sheet, Christian Economics, whose attack on Peace News is published on this page, is sent free to most of the clergy in the US, without

them asking for it. An "eager and grateful reader" of Peace News in Indiana sent the copy from which

we have quoted and he alleges that the journal is indirectly supported by the Sun Oil Co.

The paragraph attacking us was headed "The Hideous Epoch." This was the title of the leading article in Peace News on March 11; it came from the peroration of Sir Winston Churchill's speech in the House on the Statement on Defence.

Sir Winston spoke of "the hideous epoch in which we have to dwell."

Outside "The Scrubs"

THERE was some doubt about the day last week on which Christopher Farley was to be released from Wormwood Scrubs Prison after completing a six months sentence as a conscientious objector.

As a consequence ten members of the Pacifist Youth Action Group were there at 7 a.m. Tuesday morning, only to learn that he would be coming out the following morning. They

had to rise early two days running!

I joined them in order to brief the press photographer who had been asked to cover The prison officers going on duty were curious as to who was to get the VIP treatment

which a press photographer and (for the normally deserted precincts of "The Scrubs") a crowd of ten people indicated. There were several enquiries as to whom we were waiting

One of the prison officers ("Screws" to old lags) recognised Henry Rose, of PYAG, who in the Scrubs about 18 months ago and

asked if he was coming in again!
It was a good turn out of PYAG folk from all over London at such an early hour. I do hope the schoolgirl member who came pound-ing up on her bike and went dashing off

From postscripts

TOM WARDLE'S US lecture tour has drawn to a close. It has been leaving him almost no time for writing.

I have found myself following his trip by means of postscripts to letters from various correspondents in the States. The latest one comes in a letter from Alfred

Hassler, Editor of the US Monthly Fellow-It was tacked on by Hassler's secretary

Catharine Raymond:

"P.S.—You will be glad to know that Tom Wardle did a really outstanding job at the War Resisters' League Annual Dinner. He was the main speaker and made quite an impression.

Well hit, Sir!

JOHN LAWRENCE, Somerset County cricketer and World War II CO, has had more than a thousand letters of support following his decision not to play

a Sunday benefit match.

The Daily Mirror and other national dailies gave big headlines for the news of his deci-

I'm very glad indeed to see that in thanking Methodists for their support John Lawrence has asked that his action be put in the right perspective.

He concluded a letter to the Methodist Recorder on April 28:
"Having gained the support and sympathy

of so many Methodists, would you please allow me to mention a subject that is near to my heart and that makes Sunday sport and gambling seem insignificant in comparison? The majority of Christians' attitude to war! I am sure that if war was right there would have been no Cross. If only a great organisa-tion like the Methodist Church would renounce war in the name of Christ we would be nearer to His Kingdom."

Hugh Brock

May 13, 1955—PEACE NEWS—3

Conscripts' Column

For submarine service—became C.O.

TWO members of the Tribunal, Sir Gerald Hargreaves and Mr. Tudor-Davies, told conscientious objectors at Fulham (London) on April 29, that Belsen was an example of passive resistance.

Stafford Rhodes, a member of the Peace Pledge Union, based his objection to military service on humanitarian grounds,

"A good deal of your statement," said Sir Gerald, 'is directed to the best way of preventing war." Asked what he would do if his methods to preserve peace failed, Rhodes then said that there was no need to let an aggressor have his way. He advocated pas-

Said Mr. Tudor-Davies, "Belsen camps were compulsory passive resistance. They had lingering deaths until the Americans released

"Consider yourself lucky"

"WHO are you to decide what you should do?" The question was directed at a CO by the chairman of the London appellate tribunal, Sir Michael McDonnell, at the session on April 25. He continued: "You are eighteen years of age, and if given conditional exemption you could be consider yourself lucky that the ought to consider yourself lucky that the

law allows it."
The CO, Clifford Dean, a clerk working for the Port of Bristol Authority, has been attending Quaker meetings for the past year. His local tribunal had given him conditional exemption, and he was appeal-ing for unconditional exemption on the grounds that he must at all times follow his conscience. He could not do so if he were registered conditionally. The appellate tribunal varied the conditions to land,

forestry or hospital work.

Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights reads: " Everyone has the right to free choice of employment."

them. Was it wrong to relieve those victims of the Belsen Camps?"
Rhodes replied, "because we have arms,

that same thing is going to happen again and again. If there were no arms, the Belsen

Camps would not happen."
Rhodes' application for exemption was dismissed. He was advised to "direct his thoughts to what he ought to do from a moral point of view when all these efforts have failed."

A coloured conscientious objector, Stanley Dickson, from India, who had been brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, and who had now become a Baptist, told the Tribunal that he had heard Mahatma Gandhi speak about

non-violent resistance. Sir Gerald Hargreaves said, "There were twelve million people in Belsen—the greatest example of passive resistance there is—they didn't have any weapon with which to defend

themselves. Dickson was given non-combatant duties.

Christ a pacifist Another conscientious objector, Michael Kearney, confessed that he had been a Christian only since May, 1954, and a pacifist for an even shorter time. He belonged to

Would they?

AFTER he had been turned down by the tribunals he had the choice of either obeying the law against his conscience, or obeying his conscience against the law, Christopher Finzi, of Ashmansworth, told the Reading magistrates on April 12, when he was charged with failing to submit to medical examination under the National Service Acts.

He continued: "I am sure that everyone here in the same position would have chosen as I have done. I stand here feeling, not guilty, but very proud to have upheld such a fine cause.

Christopher Finzi, who went to Bedales school and has been studying music, was sent to prison for three months. He is in Lewes Prison. His father is the composer,

the United Independent Evangelical Church. "From what I have read in the Four Gospels," he said, "I believe that Christ was a pacifist in a very active way, although he did not say so in so many words.

"I make no distinction between modern warfare and any other kind. I thought about non-combatant service, but I now feel that whatever job one does in military service, one helps that service.

Asked several questions about the lengths to which his pacifism would go when under severest trials, Kearney replied, "If we were to be really constructive in our pacifist views, God would be able to

use that, and it would be worthwhile. There might be a sacrifice that has to be made, but I believe that it would be used by God." The Tribunal agreed that Kearney had studied the question carefully, and gave him conditional exemption.

Absolutist

Calling himself an absolutist pacifist, Ivan Lowlands, a member of the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, told the Tribunal how he had previously accepted the idea of military service, expressing a preference to go into the submarine service. He now felt that from the days of bows and arrows, it was morally wrong to wage war. His ideas had changed whilst he had attended the Northern Polytechnic. He had become a member of the Catholic Church within the Church of Eng-

He was granted conditional exemption.

The Bandung Conference and after By Dr. HOMER JACK

Peace News Correspondent in Bandung

BANDUNG now takes its place with the other names in history. Versailles in SEATO, accepted the invitation to attend. the other names in history: Versailles, Yalta, Potsdam. But the difference is that at the Asian-African Conference at Banspoils of war, but to keep the world from splitting by war.

Was Bandung the real beginning of "a third camp"—a new ideological bloc? Or a public opportunity where the "uncommitted" countries of Asia and Africa could commit themselves either to the USA or the USSR?

Present US foreign policy is to urge all countries to choose sides and so initially John Foster Dulles denounced Bandung, calling it a conference of the so-called Asian-African

Dulles felt that Bandung was too stacked against US foreign policy and so he tried to urge America's closest allies in Asia and Africa to boycott Bandung. But the attraction for Asian and African nations to meet with their neighbours was greater than anything Dulles could proffer. Turkey, though in NATO, and

In face of these acceptances, the United States could not ignore Bandung, but tried to minimize it. The United States did not have dung statesmen came not to split the the good grace to send special greetings to the Conference as did the Prime Minister of Čanada.

If the 29 nations present at Bandung had much in common, especially their poverty and their colour, ideological differences were not long in emerging. In an opening speech, Gen. Carlos Romulo of the Philippines asserted:

"I don't think we have come to where we are, only to surrender blindly to a new super-barbarism, a new super-imperialism, a new super-power. We do not want leadership in our countries subservient to foreign rulers." Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, said the same thing:

"We must be very careful that we are not misled into opening our doors to a new and more insidious form of imperialism that masquerades in the guise of liberation.'

Prince Wan of Thailand baldly said that his country "had had clearly to face a threat of



Four of the five Prime Ministers of the Colombo Powers at the Afro-Asian Conference. Left to right: U Nu of Burma, Ali Sastroamidjojo of Indonesia, Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon and Mohammed Ali of Pakistan.

infiltration and subversion" by Communism.

The delegate from Turkey cooly told why the threat of Communist agression forced Turkey to join NATO and why it also brought about the Balkan Pact, the Turkish-Pakistani Treaty of Friendly Collaboration, and the Turkish-Iraqi Pact.

But a nation also committed had its say. Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai said that the Chinese came to Bandung "to seek unity and not to quarrel, to seek a common ground, not to create divergence." There are, he confessed, subversive activities, but "it is China that is suffering from the subversive activities which are openly carried out without any disguise by the United States."

He urged "peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems." He said there was "no reason why the relations between China and Thailand and the Philippines and other neighbouring countries cannot be im-proved on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence" which were promulgated by Nehru and himself.

Indeed, later in the week Chou En-lai said that China has "no bamboo curtain" and expressly invited Prince Wan and Gen. Romulo to visit China, quoting an old China proverb, Better seeing once than hearing a hundred

Outburst from Nehru

The uncommitted or "neutralist" nations at Bandung for the most part preferred not to grab headlines, but worked quietly and effec-tively behind closed doors to produce the greatest possible degree of unity through this ideological diversity.

At one point Nehru was quoted as saying,

"To hell with the two blocs; our ideology is Gandhism."

Since the rule of the Conference was unanimity, there was a deal of Asian-African haggling before the final Conference communique emerged on the last day. This historic document contained detailed paragraphs on economic and cultural cooperation—important but non-controversial. There were additional paragraphs on human rights, self-determination, and problems of dependent peoples—even less controversial to nations which until recently had been dependent so long. There were strong condemnations of South Africa for apartheid, of the Netherlands for the West Irian impasse, and of France for not giving Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia independence. There was a paragraph on Palestine, but obviously Burma and India had used their throat of tests on what otherwise would have threat of veto on what otherwise would have been a ringing Arab statement condemning Israel (which was not invited to attend the Conference).

China and UN

In the section of the final communique on world peace, the Conference called for universal membership in the United Nations and urged that the following members of the Conference be admitted into the UN: Cambodia, Ceylon, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Nepal, and a unified Vietnam.

China was not put on this list because China is already a member of the United Nations. Chou En-lai told the delegates that he could have asked them to discuss the recognition of the Peoples Republic, instead of Taiwan (the Nationalist government on Formosa), by the UN, but in the interest of Bandung

harmony he did not do so. The Conference did urge that the Asian-African countries should have more representation on the UN Security Council. A strong statement was made on disarmament which would prohibit the production, experimenta-tion, and use of all kinds of nuclear weapons. Earlier Chou En-lai reminded the delegates "the peoples of Asia will never forget that the first atomic bomb exploded on Asian soil and that the first man to die from experimental explosion of the hydrogen bomb was an Asian." The chief delegate from Japan admitted that "as the only people who have experienced the horrors of the atomic bomb, we have no illusion whatever about the mornity of an attempt to admit the interest that enormity of an attempt to solve international

chormity of an attempt to solve international disputes by force."

As a substitute for the five principles of co-existence (pancha shila), initialed by Nehru and Chou En-lai, Mohammed Ali of Pakistan wanted what he called the "Seven pillars of peace." In the end the Conference communique contained a ten-point programme of "friendly co-operation"—the Bandung euphemism for peaceful co-existence!

Disappointments

Will Bandung keep the peace and prevent atomic war?

Negatively there were these disappointments noted by an observer at the Conference,

1. No permanent organization or secretariat was established to implement the proposals made at Bandung. Were they mere wishes or would they be reduced to action? It was said that there will be continuing liaison through bilateral contacts between the various countries, through normal diplomatic channels, and through the United Nations. Also the five Colombo powers were given authority to call a second conference, in consultation with the 24 other

2. It was disappointing that the five Colombo powers are not as united as it was thought. There is apparently real unity between India and Burma and perhaps Indonesia, but not

with Ceylon and Pakistan. desir 3. The Arab countries are terribly divided and tory.

the only evidence of unity is their mutual hatred for Israel.

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4. The African delegates were much the junior partners and no strong African leadership emerged at Bandung, except Col. Nasser of Egypt and he is more Middle Eastern than

If there were some disappointments at Ban dung, there were also many heartening results

First and foremost, the 29 countries from Liberia on the West to the Philippines on the East, and from Communist China to British Gold Coast created a unity through diversity which made possible the unanimous statements on a host of controversial issues.

This unity softened extreme positions of the left and right, of China and the Arabs. It was not only a tribute to the patience of Nehru and U Nu, but also to the sensitivity of Chou En

A second important outcome of Bandung was the statement of Chou En-lai that "the Chinese people are friendly to the American people . . . (and) do not want to have a war . . . (and are) willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the United States." This came after Chou En-lai had long, informal conversations at Bandung with the Prime Ministers of the Colombo powers and certain other statesmen. From this statement already has emerged a lessening of the threat of war from the off-shore islands or Formosa itself.

A third outcome of Bandung will be the stabilization of Asia, not only in terms of its present territorial borders, but internally, with the more unstable governments of Indonesia Pakistan, and Egypt receiving more prestige because of the actions of their Prime Minister

Surprise for sob-sisters

the dose A fourth outcome will be the forcing of the United States to re-examine her whole Asian while the and African policies. Secretary of State Dulles forward was forced to revise his attitude toward Bandung several times and President Eisenhower felt called upon to unveil his new Asian aid programme during the week of the Bandung Conference.

A complete new Asian policy may develop and perhaps a sounder one, for Americans present were surprised to find Bandung not at all anti-American as some of the sob-sister writing for international news-magazines predicted dicted.

Another result of the Conference will be the eventual economic strengthening of many of the countries represented, through regional or bilateral economic programmes and especially through new trade opportunities with

Still another outcome will be earlief independence of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco, for the strong Bandung statement will help embarrass and isolate France.

A seventh result of Bandung will be the settlement of the touchy problem of dual nationality of the millions of Chinese in South-east Asia. The Indonesian-Chinese pacting at Bandung will be a forerunner of others in the whole region.

An eighth result was the emergence of Chins An eighth result was the emergence of Chimas a member in good standing of the Asian African Club, and with Chou En-lai as co-operative and not yet contentious leader While he played his cards perfectly at Bandang and, in a sense, became the Conference hero, he is still a junior partner, for it is the five Colombo powers which have been entrusted to call a second Conference—and China has not yet been admitted to this select circle.

In a real sense, at Bandung, China made a non-aggression pact with the rest of her Asian neighbours and it will be interesting to watch the fate of this unwritten treaty through the next few years.

Drawing away from Seato

Another outcome of Bandung will be the neutralization of the Philippines and Thailand In time they will draw more closely their Asian neighbours and farther from America and SEATO.

Australia, also, will in time be drawn close to its rightful Asian neighbours, despite

present foreign and immigration policies.

Bandung was not at all racist, even thought was racial. The Conference was not and white any more than it was anti-American The non-white races were found to be even much as concerned about the bigger issues peace and war as they are about the morparochial issues of human rights and dependent dent peoples.

A final conclusion from Bandung is Communism in Asia is by no means inevitable. If some of the Asian leaders feel that must work with China as neighbours, gave real evidence that they have no illusion about Communism, Chinese or Russian.

The Conference was by no means of Communist road show" as predicted by Time magazine.

Bandung was at least five hundred years the making. Its effect has already been in the capitals of the world as Presidents Prime Ministers study what really happened this hertofore unknown to

Not by arms, but by a moral persuasion nourished by the spirit of Hinduism, hism, and Islam, will this third force keep peace which the whole world so desperately desires. desires. Bandung may just be the hinge of his



Film that should to come

INDEPENDENT film producers and distri- The film was shot on location in beautiful butors in Japan have had a continual uphill struggle during the post-war years. They have not had adequate money for their ambitious programmes, and they have faced

the rivalry of the popular film companies. Their choice of subjects, avoiding escapism, have not pandered to the tastes of those seeking drugs against the unpleasantries of life. The films, therefore, have not had very large audiences, nor has the real chance been given to show the public that it is possible to hold the interest and provide good entertainment

without undue emphasis on sex, sensationalism

and sentimentality.

"Here is a Fountain" tells the story of a group of amateur musicians who take their music into the country. They play to wood-cutters, schoolchildren, the aged, lepers and the people they meet by the wayside. But their funds are insufficient to continue, and the studio rent gets into arrears!

The orchestra disbands.

How they thereafter struggle, overcome domestic problems, become perfected in their playing and inspired in their performance is the story of the film, which ends with a famous conductor taking over the baton, and conducting the musicians through Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

The music played during the film includes Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube," plano con-certos by Grieg and Tchaikovsky, some classi-



mountainous districts of Japan.

"Here is a Fountain" was made by Chou Eiga Co. Ltd., and distributed by Independent

Keiko Kishi, who plays the part of the pianist Kaneko Sagawa.

BY AN AMERICAN C.O.

The Hill by Victor Chapin, Rinehart and Co., administration when the conscientious objec-

cal Japanese music, and works of Beethoven.

IN the early days of Civilian Public Service. which was in the early days of World War II, which was in the early days of our belief that the world was mad, the conscientions objectors in America soon became tired of being cooped up in abandoned CCC (Citizens Conservation Corps for unemployed woung Conservation Corps for unemployed young men in the Thirties) camps away off in the woods. (It should be noted here that one can get a lot farther into American woods than into English.) And at having to pay for it at the rate of \$30 a month. In reality, of course, this was almost entirely paid by various religious bodies.

A great cry consequently went up for work of real "national importance" and it was reluctantly answered by assigning some of the men to alternative service, mostly as attendants in mental institutions, which were in desperate need of all and any help. This did not necessarily insure the gratitude of either staff or

tors began to arrive.

It is at this point that Victor Chapin, one of the earliest of CO's to start alternative service, begins to tell the story he calls THE HILL. He writes of his work at a mental institution not far from New York City with a rapid fluency and a compassion for the men and women who work in these institutions as their jobs rather than as a wartime interlude, as well as for the inmates themselves.

Mr. Chapin describes his feelings with honesty. He does not pretend that his work in the institution did any "good"—some of the patients recovered temporarily or permanently and others sank deeper into their mental oblivion—or that any but a few of the CO's, who started with a dedicated service, kept their spirits fresh and hopeful. He tells of men who left the mental hospital to return to the CCC camps, to go to jail, or as medical discharges, And he admits that some of the men, himself among them, sometimes wonder if their conscientious objection was justified.

STEPHEN SITEMAN

A WELSH REPLY TO THE **ARCHBISHOP**

WHAT would Jesus, who once declared Fear Not," think of the English Archbishop who said: "It is better that all the peoples should feel the menace of

What would Jesus, who once declared Love your enemies" think of the English Archbishop who said: "The possession of the bomb seems to me to be the one possibility at the moment of preserving peace."

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What would Jesus, who said: "Blessed are the meek" think of the Archbishop who declared: "As part of our peacemaking, nations must be made fully aware of the destructiveness of the bomb.

What would Jesus, who said "Suffer little children to come unto me" think of the Archbishop's speech in defence of the bomb which can kill children by the million, even reaching into the womb for the unborn and probably affecting life in future generations?

No doubt if the Sermon on the Mount were delivered today and Jesus said "Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall be called the children of God," the Archbishop of York would have advised Jesus to have added a few words in parenthesis, such as: "Blessed are the peace-makers (protected by the shield of the Hydrogen bomb), for they shall be called the children of God . . . —Swansea Voice.

MEDICAL PRESS CONDEMNS TESTS

IT is even a possibility, and not a pretty one, that there are physicists who regard wese explosions with much the same sense of Puvenile satisfaction, and the same juvenile ack of social responsibility, as are manifest in small boys letting off home-made fireworks in the street in the early days of November. So writes the Editor in a recent issue of the "Medical Press." He adds:

"If the struggle to perfect nuclear wea-pons is, in fact, a struggle towards peace it will indeed be ironical if it produces without war the most dangerous and fearful effect which war could bring."

He claims that research has already demontrated that irradiation does cause muta-lon and that the dosage required to produce nutations in genes is considerably less than the dosage needed to sterilise. He deprecated the decision that tests should be continued hole Asian while the examination of their effects is going forward:

"The damage which may be done is irreversible. If in thirty years' time we are told that a doubling of background radiation is in fact dangerous, the information will only be of academic importance because the doubling will already have taken place

and nothing can undo it. expressed the view that some of these Mosions were "a sort of sabre-rattling inended to remind our possible enemies and our possible enemies and can be

50 SIGN PROTEST LETTER

A group of 50 Christian leaders, including presentatives from the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Old Roman atholic Churches have signed a letter of protest against the Governments' decision to

manufacture nuclear weapons.

The letter points out that without any reference to the people Britain is committed to ill be the 1 of dual Chinese in arms race in atomic and hydrogen bombs.

uprecedented in time of peace, has discussed the targets in coutries with which we are in plomatic relations, upon which they are the letter calls upon the Christian concience to carry out a simple Christian duty, not by helping fellow-mortals in Civil Defence auggested by Sir Winston Churchill, but by them from destruction of body and augested by Sir Winston Churchin, occ. of sing them from destruction of body and abul by "delivering them from the suicidal policy which is being imposed upon them."

IT COULD BE DONE . . .

The people of South-East Asia have had lough of words and small plans. They want tion now. Some people say that it is an imosevelt launched the biggest scheme the orld had then known, the Tennessee Valley ieme. He made all his plans and put them operation within three months. A series such plans in the different areas of South-Asia could be put into operation in the he length of time if we really wish to do There is no physical reason why we should

Elnora Ferguson, "In SEARCH OF ECONOMIC SANITY," an FoR pam-phlet, obtainable from Housman's Bookshop, price 2d.

IN THE USA ON A STREET CORNER IN HOLLYWOOD

From Kate Collins

THE Youth Section of the Fellowship of Reconciliation in the Pacific Southwest Region recently conducted two street meetings in Hollywood, California as an experiment in communication arising from a deep concern about the present trend in world affairs.

Usually street meetings have been conducted by adults and mature speakers, so it is significant that this was a project planned and executed by young people, only two of whom had ever taken part in a street meeting before.

The inexperience of the group was plainly demonstrated at the first meeting when they were unable to draw a crowd, even by singing, until police came. At that meeting, the speakers, unsure of their legal ground, closed the street meeting when police produced two ordinances, one requiring a permit for the holding of street meetings in certain districts, and the other defining Hollywood Boulevard, where the meeting was held, as within a district.

After investigating the law more carefully, YFoR members discovered that the two ordinances could not be connected, and therefore the group decided to hold a second street meeting at the same place with the additional purpose of testing civil liberties. Before the second meeting, participants had an oppor-tunity to see films and tape recordings of the first, which pointed out to them that they had been mistaken in placing their emphasis on generalities and abstract terms. At the second increased crowd response.

When several hecklers deliberately blocked the sidewalk, police ordered the meeting to break up on the grounds that the group was obstructing passage. David McReynolds, the main speaker, took the stand, declaring that it was not he, but the crowd, who was obstructing the sidewalk. He then appealed to the crowd on the issue of freedom of speech and to the policeman's sense of justice in dispersing hecklers. However, the police insisted that the participants were at fault and intimated that they would arrest the speaker if the meeting were not closed. When David continued speaking, the police withdrew, but soon one of the hecklers pushed him off the stand. Then, to avoid further violence, the leader of the group took the stand to announce that the meeting was over, and was also pushed off. This episode was ended when a high school girl in the group took the stand, and was not pushed ofi.

Another potentially violent situation was averted when an angry sailor slapped David, was a great deal of tension between members

In evaluating the experience, participants felt that it had been valuable in the training of YFoR members, and that it had been useful in testing civil liberties. They were unmeeting, held a week later, they found that certain about its effectiveness in contacting the relating actual non-violent experiences greatly public, but believed that it had at least raised questions in the minds of spectators.

who turned the other cheek. At this point, police intervened to separate the two. There of the meeting and the crowd. Gradually the hecklers were quieted, and the meeting dispersed.

IN ENGLAND

A Peace News campaign in Derby FROM A CORRESPONDENT

THE Military has little to commend itself, yet even to the pacifist, it has one quality which should not be overlooked. It has the ability to rise to any emergency; such is the elaborate efficiency of its organisation.

We are horrified by the thoughts and the resultant actions of such machinery, but we cannot honestly decry the practically fool-proof system by which the thought becomes the action.

Recently, several groups of pacifists have shown that with far less funds, and with only the barest of necessary equipment, they, too, can rise to the occasion. They have shown efficiency and the results of organisation, and those things are the signs of a new spirit amongst pacifists. They will fire the imagina-tion of the crowds who, at present, hover on the threshold of pacifism; crowds who, desirous of peace, wish to ally themselves with folk who are active in their efforts, and who, unless pacifists provide an alternative, will be drawn willy-nilly to organisations and groups whose ultimate aims are dubious, and whose tactics emulate the Spider of poetic fame.

Prominent among the ranks of active peaceworkers, during the present increased-circulation drive, are the Derby and District Group of the Humanitarian and Social Credit Party.

Mr. A. R. Allright, Organiser of the Group, began a campaign in Derby in February, and from it obtained not only publicity of lasting value for Peace News, but additional circula-

To begin with, he drew up a schedule of points where the paper was to be sold in the town, and the times at which members of the group would be on that spot. This was followed up with street distribution

of pamphlets and specimen copies of Peace News, together with Poster Parades and houseto-house sales.

Free copies of Peace News were placed in newsagents' racks.

RS - W. BUCHANANA CO POLINBULDERS ME

Two advertisements appeared in the Derby Evening Telegraph; one calling for pacifists to help in the campaign, the other reading, "The Answer to War News—Peace News, 4d. weekly."

Then the more novel part of the campaign opened up. The group visited public-houses, canvassing for sales; they distributed the paper in waiting trains, and reasoned with Public ibraries and Reading Rooms to display Peace News regularly. They sold to bus and cinema queues. Ultimately, they placed six Peace News posters on hoardings in the town.

Of course, it was not plain sailing. Campaigns never are. There were times when the whole schedule seemed like a damp squib.

But Mr. Allright told Peace News, "We did gain much from the try-out and learnt also of the keen interest that pacifism is getting from the general public."

Briefly .

It is now illegal for children's publications in France to contain anything likely to inspire or preserve racial or national prejudices. The new regulation is an amendment to an act passed five years ago, which prohibited the printing of illustrations or text in children's periodicals, suggesting violence or immorality. The law applies to all territories within the French Union, and is being put into effect under the guidance of special committees including beads of educational press and social heads of educational, press and social services, plus representatives of local judiciary bodies and French families.—W.P.

Indonesian war veterans who fought against the Dutch have donated wood for a bungalow at the disabled veterans' centre being built at Doorn, in Holland, as an indication of reconciliation and goodwill.--WP

Six rockets containing leaflets opposing the rearmament of Western Germany were fired over a hall in West Berlin, where Chancellor Adenauer was holding talks.

Peace News staff-man, Tom Wardle, now lecturing in the USA under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, broadcast recently on the regular Saturday evening New York Peace Council programme relayed from FM Station WAER.

Australia and Britain have reached agreement on the establishment of a proving ground for atomic weapons trials in the South Australian desert.

South Africa has decided to leave Unesco because of its "interference" in the Union's racial problems.

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Wilson, told the Senate Appropriations Committee, on April 4, that the strength of the army would be reduced from its present level of 1.25 million to 1.1 million by the late summer. Mr. Wilson emphasised that American striking power must be flexible enough to deal with local aggression and internal subversion without invoking the use of the hydrogen

We are against the atom cannon" was the slogan used by the Socialist Democratic Party and the All German People's Party, led by Dr. Adenaur's former Minister of the Interior, Dr. Gustav Heinemann, in the Rhineland-Palatinate land election held on April 15. This was the first post-war German election fought largely on a military

The Eisenhower Administration is planning to give £1,000,000 worth of new military aid to Korea, Indo-China and the Chinese on

The World Health Organisation's 8th Assembly was due to open on May 10 in Mexico City. The 16th session of WHO Executive Board sits in Mexico on the same day.

IN SCOTLAND: A WEEK OF IT

GLASGOW Peace Pledge Union in conjunction with the Society of Friends (Quakers), and Fellowship of Reconciliation held a week of open air meetings, protesting against the decision to make H-bombs for Britain.

Although the big May Day rallies were spoiled by rain, on Monday evening the sun shone, and Sybil Morrison was able to join in the first of a week of open-air meetings at the corner of Sauchiehall Street.

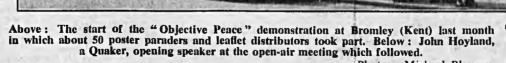
A very good crowd gathered and there were a number of questions which showed that the ordinary man and woman in the street are seriously thinking about the crisis to which the H-bomb has brought the world.

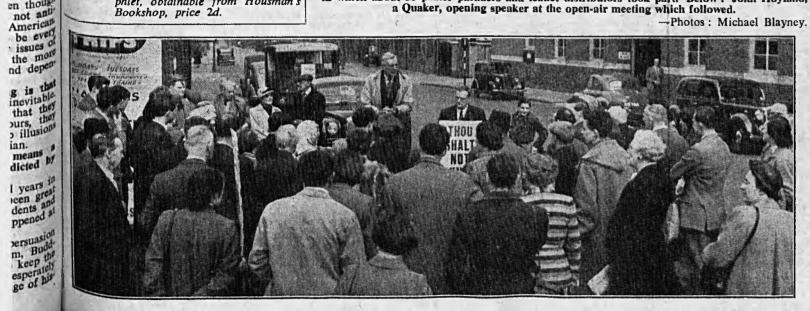
One questioner, after accusing Sybil Morrison of being a Communist masquerading under the banner of the Society of Friends, was so far convinced by the arguments as to agree to allow Peace News to be sent to him for twelve weeks—an offer made by one of the crowd.

The leaflet "A Call To You" has been widely distributed, and the PPU Secretary, Campbell Wilkie, reports that they are not thrown away as so many "hand-outs" are.

TO SMILE







To-morrow it will be Southend

OMORROW (Saturday), a coach leaves London carrying supporters to a demonstration at Southend.

Seats in the coach, which leaves 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1. at 10.30 a.m. may be obtained by phoning Euston 5501. The programme for the day is announced on page 8.

MAKE JUNE 4 "PEACE DAY"

All Pacifist organisations are urged to join in the plans for making a public witness in as many as possible of the large towns of Britain, on June 4.

In London, a procession will march to Trafalgar Square where an open-air meeting will take place throughout the afternoon. Tea will be available at the nearby Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and this will be followed by a public "Any Questions" session which will be advertised extensively in advance.

concluded that the education villainy and the the questionable value of cultural standards of films from the West-with rare

by

Joseph

Fleming

exceptions-more than discounted all the material aid supplied throughout Asia and Africa.

There is a total disregard of native social, moral and traditional codes.

"People of the West do not know how much harm they are doing-it looks as if the West does not care. Violence is shown to be clever: crime pays. Violence in Africa is dangerous. All the films seen in Bangkok (by Ritchie Calder) were murders or violence. Violence is an international language. such films would not be shown here . . . the producers only think of making money. In East Africa all films are made by British and Americans; African talents should be developed (Charlie Chaplin is loved by all)—humour should be the central theme but the West does not understand African humour. In Africa love is not sensational; kissing is for very rare occasions. Africa does not produce any films; India makes 300 feature films per

Are Western film magnates above government controls? Is corruption included in Western aid to industrially backward peoples? As this insidious canker is so obvious to inhabitants and visitors alike, what action will our own and other governments concerned take to arrest the pest? While waiting, let us meditate upon the remark of an Asian social worker: "One day we are going to send an anthropologist to Hollywood!"

NO H-BOMBS FOR BRITAIN CAMPAIGN

The facts in print:-

MAN'S PERIL FROM THE HYDROGEN BOMB by Bertrand Russell, O.M. 1d. (7s. 100) CHRISTIANS AND THE HYDROGEN BOMB

by Rev. C. G. Wilson, M.A. 2d. (7s. 100)

ADVENTURE OR ECLIPSE by Dr. Barnett Stross, M.P. 4d. (3s. 6d. dz.) ATOMS FOR PEACE—NOT WAR

by "Science for Peace"
BOMB OVER BRITAIN 15. by Emrys Hughes, M.P. THE GROUND THAT MEN CALL PACIFISM by Rev, George Macleod, D.D. THE PROBLEM OF PEACE

by Dr. Albert Schweitzer 3d. (2s. 6d. dz.) Supplies on sale or return for house-to-house meeting selling during the Election build-up.

HOUSMANS BOOKSHOP The Peace News Booksellers 3, Blackstock Road, London, N.4. Fear-or faith?

From the National Chairman of the Peace Pledge Union.

WILFRED WELLOCK (Peace News last week) has failed to see the point of my address to the Peace Pledge Union AGM.

I was, and am still, concerned to find out of what nature is that lunatic situation in which mankind proposes to endanger and perhaps destroy all life, knowing full well that it is doing so. Is it a failure of thought and knowledge, or a failure of feeling and value? If it were the former, then Wellock's appeals are of the right kind ("conscience, justice, world friendship and peace demand, etc., etc."). But if it is the latter, then appeals couched in that kind of language are useless, because they do not speak at all to those depths of the psyche where great judgments of feeling and value are made.

The tradition of speaking to such levels is that of, e.g., St. Paul "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." This statement is probably exact, This statement is probably exact, within the function of speaking to deep levels of conscience and courage. If the things are seen, then there is no question of appeals to faith but only to reason. If therefore the PPU in the words of Wellock were "to appoint a research group to . . . report on the economic and social changes which a policy of disarmament would call for," it would be considering things seen, and, by means of such a report, foreknown. But I can easily prophesy that as the present crisis is in fact a failure of nerve in the deepest layers of the common human psyche, then such foreknowledge as the report would contain would not affect the common crisis one jot. Therefore I would myself discourage the PPU from setting up any further committees of that kind.

But the Archbishop of York did speak to the depths of the crisis when he admitted that he had first to overcome his conscience before he could speak in support of the H-bomb. He showed exactly where the failure of nerve lay. This not only upset pacifists because of its mockery of St. Paul, but upset many nonpacifists because, through the Archbishop's candid admission, they too were brought more nakedly face to face with where the failure of nerve lay in themselves also.

So the argument of my address to the AGM remains I think unshaken. If the horror of the situation forces admittances from more and more folk of just where the failure of nerve lies, then to such people it will be possible to offer the rectification of such failure, i.e. to offer a set of actions which will involve just the recovery of the nerve that has failed.

More and more do I believe that Soper has the right instinct. "Arms? Scrap the lot." It must be presented on trust and in hope, even perhaps as unarguable. Because only thus will it appeal to that special kind of courage which overcomes the deepseated failure of nerve of our time. A courage never induced, to my knowledge, by reports on the economic consequences of disarmament.

MICHAEL TIPPETT.

Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

Mell's cartoen

IF Miss British Electorate (Mell's cartoon last week) ate the correct diet, she would not arrive at the crucial moment of her life:— (a) apparently without teeth;

(b) allied to brawn without brain;(c) prepared to "obey" the spineless specimen dressed up in the clothing of "peaceful co-existence.'

When Miss British Electorate realises the full implications of "Thou shalt not kill," applying it, not only to the slaughter of men, but of all life, her partner will be the true peaceful by his quickened Christian conscience, thus

LETTERS

co-existence, a fellow of courage, spiritual and moral strength—a much finer specimen than either the retrograde bully or the mealymouthed usurper.

MAVIS D. M. O. JAMES. 85 Digby Cres., London, N.4.

To vote or not to vote

NCE again pacifists are talking about spoiling their ballot papers and are urging their fellows to do likewise.

I feel strongly that the pacifist movement ought to discourage this attitude which though it is obviously consistent is equally obviously the attitude of those who no longer believe in Democracy.

Surely by now we are realists enough to know that our choices are very rarely if at all between the absolutely right and the obviously wrong and that the likelihood of there being a candidate with whom we can wholeheartedly agree is to say the least remote.

When I remind myself of the struggle which took place before the 1832 Reform Act was passed and the ensuing fight, which was non-violent to a remarkable degree and which lasted for close on a hundred years before we obtained universal franchise in this country, it is no mere platitude to talk of our democracy as hard won.

The question for pacifists at the General Election seems to me to be clearly this: do we throw away our belief in democracy for the sake of being absolutely consistent; a consistency which Emerson labelled as the hobgoblin of little minds, or do we cast our vote for the candidate or Party which is most likely to express our own wishes?

The Hydrogen Bomb, however important it is, is not the point; either we believe in democracy and vote or we believe in totalitarianism in fact, or by our refusal to act as democrats leave the way open for them in practise.

TONY BRADSHAW. 124 Highbury New Pk., London, N.5.

Spoiled papers

T seems to me that those who have written in Peace News of the lack of difference between the Labour Party and the Conserva-tive have failed to notice one vital difference; has shown to great advantage in your Guide to the Candidates column.

Where in that list are the pacifist candidates

standing for the Conservative Party?

By all means build a pacifist party, but until that arrives let us face the situation squarely. ARTHUR BAYNTUN.

9 Bedford Sq., Woburn, Nr. Bletchley, Bucks.

Billy Graham and the call-up

WHEN, according to their letter printed in Peace News of May 6, Billy Graham and his backers advise their young converts to carry out their military service as the regulations in this country require" they ignore the fact that those regulations happily allow for conscientious objection to

religious grounds.

Ought they not to be the first to remind their flock of this fact, or have they so soon forgotten the unfortunate young GIs who, taking their early Christian training seriously, were unable to fire their guns on the enemy when it came to conflict?

Do they not care that a poor, confused boy, taught by Mr. Graham to walk in the footsteps of their Master, may be faced with the necessity of turning a machine gun on his fellow men or burning them alive with Napalm and be rendered physically incapable of doing so

running the imminent risk of being slaughtered by his less conscientious enemy?

We cannot believe that Mr. Graham would wish to bring about a situation so disadvantageous to this and his own country and so advantageous to Moscow.

And what about the Golden Rule? Would Mr. Graham himself like to be persuaded into an ethical way of life that his country's policy made it impossible for him to follow? Would he like to be in the Front Line, lacking the will or power to use his weapons?

Of course, if he is not teaching Christianity which forbids us to kill or harm our enemies, that is a different matter. But, in that case, what, in heaven's name, is he teaching? And of what help can his Mission be to a world whose most urgent need is to be healed of the sin of violence?

ESME WYNNE-TYSON. East Beach

Selsey, Sussex.

Holiday appeal

WITH the approach of summer our Units in Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol ester, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leicester. York and London are again making arrange ments for holidays for the children of the families with whom we are working. These children often live in the most squalid surroundings in homes lacking even a mini-mum of comfort, often sadly neglected by their parents.

A holiday in a good home and happy A noliday in a good nome and nappy surroundings can mean so much to such children. Apart from the happiness it brings we find from experience that they derive the greatest benefit both physically and mentally. We would be most grateful if any of your readers would be willing to offer hospitality to a children are approach by device the

to a child or children—preferably during the school holidays. We make the arrangements for travelling, etc. and see that the child is

clean and properly clothed.

Offers should be sent to me at the address below and I would be pleased to supply additional information on request.

DAVID JONES.

Family Service Units, 25 St. Mary's Grove, N.1.

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER This pledge, signed by each member, is

the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.!

PPU RELIGION COMMISSION

MOVEMENT FOR A PACIFIST CHURCH OF CHRIST Service 3.30 p.m. Sunday May 15th
King's Weigh House Bander St., W.1. (Near Bond St. Tube)

Discourse by Pandit Usharbudh Arya "Science & Religion"

Those who wish for

VEGETARIAN ACCOMMODATION

are invited to contact THE VEGETARIAN CATERING ASSOCIATION for its current List of Member Establishments. Most of these are under the personal supervision of the owners, many of whom use compost produce and make or provide wholewheat bread. Non-vegetarians are welcome. Apply V.C.A., 43 Lancaster Grove, London, N.W.3.

"A PACIFIST IN POLAND"

Talk by Mr. Anthony Blackmore, member of Yould Delegation to Poland, Sept., 1954, at WARSAW CLUB SOCIAL EVENING WEDNESDAY, 18 May, 9 p.m.

TV, Riments. from 6 p.m. Admission free. 81, PORTLAND PLACE, W.I. Regents Pk. and Gt. Portland St. stations.)
British-Polish Friendship Society.

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select notices for publication. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

ABBREVIATIONS: Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, APF: Fellowship of Reconciliation, FOR: Methodist Peace Fellowship, MPF; to National Peace Council, NPC; Peace with China Council, PWC; Peace Pledge Union, PPU; Society of Friends, SoF.

Friday, May 13

RUISLIP: 8 p.m.; Methodist Church, Icken-ham Rd., Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, FRS, "Christians and the H-bomb." Public Mtg. For. PPU.

Saturday, May 14

Saturday, Why 14

SOUTHEND: 3 p.m.; (Coach leaves London, 6 Endsleigh St., 10.30 a.m., apply for seats immediately) Poster Parade from All Saints Church to Marine Parade. 3.45 p.m. Open-air mtg. nr. Childrens' Theatre. Stuart Mortis, Ian Dixon, Sybii Morrison, David Lane. 4.30 p.m. Poster Parade re-form to Trinity Church Hall. Buffet tea, Peace Exhibition from 5 p.m. 6.30 p.m. Stuart Mortis, John Pietcher, Rev. Lowe, Dr. Belden, Councillor Len Curtis. Question-master, Sybii Morrison. "Any Questions." PPU.

Every week? SUNDAYS

HYDE PARK: 3 p.m.; Pacifist Youth Action Group. Every Sunday. PYAG. GLASGOW: Open-air mig. Queen's Park Gates, Victoria Rd. 7.45 p.m. Cambell Wilkie and Keith Bovey. Glasgow PPU.

TUESDAYS MANCHESTER: 1 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air mtg. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF. THURSDAYS

LONDON, W.C.1: 1.15-1.45 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen St. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by clergy and laymen of different denominations.

LONDON, W.C.1 1 7.30 p.m.; Dick Sheppard Ho., 6 Endsleigh St. Pacifist Youth Action Group.

FRIDAYS

BVERYWHERE, anytime, atreet-selling PEACE NEWS. Copies supplied "sale or return", Posters free. Send for your quota today to 3 Blackstock Rd. London, N.4., or collect from the steps of St. Martin-in-the-Trafalgar Square between 5.30 and

Send notices to arrive not late Sena notices to arrive not tales than Monday morning. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street): nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

LIVERPOOL: 3.15 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Hunter St. Assemble for Peace Poster Parade through town, returning by 4.30 p.m. Tea interval. 6.30 p.m. Parade to Pier for first open-air meeting of season. Supporters heartily welcomed. Young Friends and Liverpool and District Peace Board.

Sunday, May 15

LONDON, W.1. 3.30 p.m.; King's Weigh House Church, Binney St. (Nr. Bond St. Stn.) Service. Discourse Pandit Usharbudh Arya, 'Science and Religion." PPU Religion Commission and Movement for Pacifist Church

Monday, May 16

BRIDLINGTON: 7.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg.
Ho., Havelock St. Wilfred Wellock on his recent lecture tour in USA. Public mtg.
Questions. SoF.

Thursday, May 19

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. Edgar Priddy, "Experiments in Communities." PPU.

Saturday, May 21

BLACKPOOL: 10.30 p.m. - 5 p.m.; North hore Methodist Church. NW Regional Con-erence of FoR. LEWISHAM: 3 p.m.; Poster Parade. Paciest Candidate John Loverseed. Assemble fist Candidate John Loverseed. Assemble Town Hall. Nearest Station Catford Bridge Volunteers wanted. Eltham PPU.

Thursday, May 26 LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho. ush Rd. Group Discussion. PPU.

Thursday, June 2 LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mig Ho., Bush Rd., Ian Dixon, Pacifism and Youth, PPU.

Thursday, June 9 LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho. Bush Rd., Dr. John Barnard, "The Othe Side of Hospital Life." PPU. " The Other

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MEETINGS

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NEW5 trial for

"Savage" sentence on pacifist candidate

A WELSH NATIONALIST candidate in the General Election, Christopher Rees, has been sent to prison for 12 months for refusing National Service.

He is candidate for the Gower constituency. The election campaign on his behalf will be carried on by his supporters.

Eirwyn Morgan, Peace Pledge Union National Council member and Welsh Nationalist candidate for Llanelly has described the tentence as a "savage one.

Mr. Rees' agent, Mr. Emrys Evans, said afterwards that the sentence was unprecedented

"Usually people who take the action Mr. Rees has taken are sentenced to three months, or at the most six months, imprisonment; although Mr. Rees has been committed to prison, it is the intention of Plaid Cymru—the Nationalist Party—to continue the fight in the Gower constituency with Mr. Rees an absent

Mr. Rees, aged 24, is a research student in Welsh Philology at University College, Swansea, and is a member of the College Rugby XV. After his adoption meeting as candidate in the constituency last night, he lold a Sunday Observer Correspondent: "If I entered the forces it would be to enter into oritish commitments overseas in which the Interests of Wales are not concerned. National Servicemen are called on to fight English battles against other nationalities struggling to

The chairman of the Bench, Sir Lewis Jones, vice-president of the university and a former Liberal-National MP for Swansca West, said, when passing sentence, that he regarded it as one of the most unpleasant acts he had ever had to perform, since he had been a great friend of Mr. Rees's father. He emphasised hat the political and conscientious views involved in the case were no concern of the

Coulsdon and Purley Peace Council have submitted nine questions on peace issues to local candidates. One question reads: "Do you interpret Britain's commitments to NATO as meaning that the Western powers will be prepared to initiate the use of nuclear weapons in any future major war? If so, do you approve?

Mr. Gwynfor Evans, President of Plaid Cymru and a pacifist, is Welsh Nationalist candidate for Merioneth.

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GENERAL ELECTION NEWS AND VIEWS

WOMEN HAVE NINE QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

VITAL questions will be put to Parliamentary candidates by members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, during the remaining electioneering days.

Members will either form themselves into small deputations to discuss these matters in the candidates' Committee Rooms, or they will visit meetings as individuals and ask the questions there.

- In view of the disastrous effect of nuclear explosions, will you oppose the decision of HM Government to produce and be prepared to use, the H-bomb; and will you urge HM Government to discontinue all tests with nuclear weapons?
- Are you prepared to urge the removal of American bases from this ocuntry, especially where these are concerned with the storage and possible use of nuclear weapons?
- 3. What steps are you prepared to take to-

Cardiff group campaign

DURING the Election the energies of Cardiff Pacifist Group will be directed to attending public meetings, asking questions of the candidates, selling Peace News, distribut-

This will be organised in the following way, writes Frank Lees, Group Secretary:

"We are obtaining from the party agents lists of all public election meetings in the three Cardiff constituencies.

"Supplies of Peace News, leaflets, posters, etc., will be available free from the Meeting House for use at Election meetings and for general distribution.

"I shall personally be in the Meeting House every evening from 6.00 to 6.15 Mondays to Saturdays inclusive between May 9 and May 25. Anyone anxious to help will be able to get work by calling then, or by writing to 33 Conway Road, Canton, Cardiff.

"There will be a list in the Meeting House

on which people can indicate whether they intend to go to a particular election meeting. This will enable us to see at a glance which meetings on any particular night are ade-

quately covered and which are not, and to allocate workers accordingly.

"The distribution of leaflets and unsold Peace News will be organised from the Meeting House also."

A letter to group members from Frank Lees says: "You can help in the following ways: "(a) By letting me know as soon as possible

if you can undertake any of this work.

"(b) By sending money to our new Treasurer, Mabel Gough (Ty-Gwyn, Gwaelody-Garth, Glam.). We are reckoning on an average of £1 for each of our members.

"(a) If you cannot get into Cardiff easily.

"(c) If you cannot get into Cardiff easily, please let me know, nevertheless, if you wish to help, as we can almost certainly find written work for you. We can also send Peace News and leaflets for you to sell or distribute locally. '(d) By writing individually to your candidates and asking them their views on the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb." wards total and universal disarmament? Are you in favour of HM Government creating a Ministry of Disarmament which would also be responsible for setting in train the necessary re-distribution of industry and labour involved?

- Are you in favour of the acceptance of international arbitration of a binding nature in the settlement of international
- 5. Will you press for the abolition of conscription, on the grounds that it is opposed to all ideals of freedom; that it is wasteful of manpower; that it disorganises the lives of young men; and, in peace-time, that it leads the nation to assume that war is inevitable?
- 6. In view of the fact that the UK has recognised the Government of the People's Republic as the de facto government of China, are you prepared to press for its recognition by the UN as the effective government of China?

COLOUR BAR

Are you opposed to all racial discrimination, at home and abroad?

Are you in favour of greater assistance for the UN Special Agencies? Would you advocate all technical assistance being extended and co-ordinated into a World

Development Authority.

Are you aware that the recent granting of equal pay to some women in the Civil Service is only to be attained after seven years, and that it affects only a very small section of all women workers? Will you press for "equal pay for equal work" for all women now? Are you prepared to urge that more women be appointed to policy-making positions in national and international fields?

Nye speaks for Hudson tonight

Mr. Aneurin Bevan will speak in support of Mr. J. H. Hudson, pacifist Labour candidate for Ealing North, at 8 p.m. tonight (Friday, May 13) at Greenford County School.

In a letter to the Middlesex County Times commenting on an article in which Mr. David Evans, prospective Liberal Party candidate for Ealing South constituency, had expressed his opposition to the manufacture of the H-bomb, a veteran socialist, Mr. A. H. May, writes: "For some 50 years I have belonged to the Labour Party and have had little use for the Liberal Party. But if Mr. Evans will make his stand in bold and unequivocal language, as his main "plank," I will vote for him. I would at Gravesend vote for Acland." May 13, 1955—PEACE NEWS—7

Guide to the candidates

The following information had reached Peace News at the time of going to press.

INDEPENDENT PACIFISTS

Eric Fenner, Battersca North; John Lover-seed, South Lewisham; John Schaffer, Rugby; Fred Winckless, South Ilford.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY **PACIFISTS**

Stanley Birkett, Bermondsey South; George Stone, Glasgow, Bridgeton,

INDEPENDENT

Sir Richard Acland, Gravesend.

WELSH NATIONALIST PACIFISTS

Gwynfor Evans, Merioneth; Eirwyn Morgan, Llanelly; Christopher Rees, Gower. LABOUR PARTY PACIFISTS

Fred Barton, Stretford; G. L. Caunt, Southgate; Sidney Conbeer, Isle of Wight; George Craddock, Bradford South; S. O. Davies, Craddock, Bra Merthyr Tydfil

Ernest Fernyhough, Jarrow; Leslie Hale, Oldham West; Norman Hart, Orpington; James Hudson, Ealing North; Emrys Hughes, South Ayrshire; Ron Huzzard, Croydon North

James Avery Joyce, Norwood; Harold Law-rance, Tavistock; Sir Fred Messer, Tottenham; John Rankin, Govan, Glasgow.

R. W. Sorensen, Leyton; George Thomas Cardiff West; Victor Yutes, Birmingham, Ladywood.

LABOUR PARTY CANDIDATES WHO HAVE VOTED AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

Fenner Brockway, Eton and Slough; James Carmichael, Glasgow, Bridgeton.

Mrs. Alice Cullen, Gorbals; Harold Davies, Leek, Staffs.; Harold Finch, Bedwellty; John

Forman, Springburn, Glasgow. Cledwyn Hughes, Anglesey; T. W. Jones Merioneth; Clifford Kenyon, Chorley, Lancs.; Henry McGhee, Penistone, West Riding; James McInnes, Central Glasgow, Malcolm MacMillan, Western Isles; Archibald Manuel, Central

Walter Monslow, Barrow-in-Furness; Percy Morris, W. Swansea; Thomas Oswald, Edin-burgh; Walter Padley, Ogmore, Glamorgan; Julius Silverman, Aston.

Sydney Silverman, Nelson and Colne; James Simmons, Brierley Hill, Staffs.; Ellis Smith, Stoke-on-Trent South; Julian Snow, Lichfield and Tamworth; Dr. Stross, Stoke-on-Trent Central.

Stephen Swingler, Newcastle under Lyme; John Timmons, Bothwell, Lanarkshire; Tudor Watkins, Brecon and Radnor; David Williams, Neath, Glamorgan; Rev. L. Williams, Abertillery, Mon.; Alexander Anderson, Motherwell, Lanarkshire; Cyril Bence, Dunbarton East; Goronwy Roberts, Caernarvon.

MORE ELECTION NEWS ON NEXT PAGE

the Colonies too! You vote for

WHEN the electors vote on May 26, they will be returning Members of Parliament who will be responsible not only for 50 million people in the United Kingdom, but for 77 million people in the Colonies.

hope candidates and public will not forget this fact. Conditions in the Colonies would justify us making them the most prominent issue of the election, next to the threat of the Hydrogen bomb and war. Let us list some of them.

There are two wars going on in the Colonies: in Malaya and Kenya. There is such pover-ty in many of the Colonies that millions of people never know what life means. Disof thousands of lives. Only 43 per cent of the children of school age go to school. Elementary Human Rights as laid down in the United Nations Declaration, are denied

There are enough dangers and injustices here to fill the minds of serious electors.

MALAYA

The war in Malaya has continued for eight years. The war in Kenya has lasted nearly three years. I have no hesitation in saying that both could be brought to an end within a month, and on conditions which would be good for all races, if there were a serious effort to end the fighting.

In Malaya ,the leaders of the United National movement and of the non-Communist Chinese organisations have recently offered to negotiate a peace. These two men will undoubtedly be the elected heads of the Government of Malaya in July, and it will be difficult for our Colonial Office then to resist their proposals.

Why delay? Why throw away lives unneces-sarily? Why waste money which Malaya's new administration will need so urgently for educational and economic development?
Why not seize immediately the new opportunity for peace in South-East Asia which the Bandung Conference has provided?

The fighting in Kenya could have been ended

more than a year ago.
General China," a captured Mau-Mau leader, in April, 1954, offered to act as intermediary to open negotiations. After some hesitation, the Government agreed to use his services, and in one district alone a thou-sand Mau-Mau adherents gathered to lay down their arms. Then, by some tragic

If those thousand men had laid down their arms, the insurgents in the other areas would certainly have followed their example. The total Mau-Mau forces were only 7,000. Instead, bitterness grew because the Africans thought they had been duped.

By Fenner Brockway Labour candidate for

Eton and Slough The Kenya Government made things worse by Let me illustrate poverty and denial of human to those who surrendered. Recently this offer was renewed, but less than 300 men have accepted it. The Africans not only have accepted it. The Africans not only remembered what happened last April. They were disturbed by leaflets distributed by some of the European settlers saying they would kill any Mau-Mau man who approached them with a view to surrender.

After the events of last year, a new approach was needed to regain the trust of the Africans. Again and again some of us have proposed in Parliament that a European and an African who enjoyed the confidence of the people should be authorised to open negotiations. Because that proposal has

error, firing broke out on the edge of the crowd, and, thinking they had been tricked, the Africans dispersed.

been refused, fighting continues in the colony most of the other colonial injustices which I have

There are now 60,000 Africans confined in prisons or detention camps who have never been tried.

We have hanged nearly 900 Africans and of these less than one-third have been found

guilty of killing. There is one doctor for 12,000 of the population in Kenya. Among Africans there cannot be more than one doctor for 30,000. In Britain there is one doctor for 1,000 people.

rights from other colonies. per capita income of Africans was £10 6s. a year. The per capita income of non-Africans was £486 los. a year. And one-third of the value of the total production went to investors in Britain and America! Human Rights. Need I do more than mention Seretse Khama and the Kabaka of Buganda both in evile in London?

Buganda, both in exile in London? There wrongs in our name must be exposed during the election. If you want a wealth of facts, write to the Movement for Colonial Freedom, at 145 Fleet Street, London.

2 which has been a made and the contract of TODAY

A Public Service

Thanksgiving and Dedication

on the occasion of the 40th ANNIVERSARY

of the founding of the Fellowship of Reconciliation ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Preacher: Canon E. Raven, D.D., F.B.A. Friday May 13 at 6.30. p.m.

THE Tweedledum and Tweedledee

The writer, Chairman of the British Fellowship of Reconciliation and a member of the Executive of the United Nations Association, has just returned from the USA.

THE most disquieting experience in a richly rewarding tour of the USA was to encounter minds which were absolutely closed to the possibility of a rapprochment with what is invariably called "Red China."

This attitude seems to think there something immorial even in knowing anything about China, immoral in so much as looking at the possibility of co-existence.

It is dangerous, because it involves a failure to look at the situation as it actually is. Further it is depressingly widespread. We met it not only among Right-wing reactionaries but good, honest, central, moderate, liberal, Christian circles and even among pacifists.

It is dangerous to generalize about a country as vast as the USA on what is obviously limited experience of unrepresentative groups of people. None the less we feel it is probably sound to say that the greatest need of America today is the capacity to see the world through the eyes of an Asiatic.

O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us To see ourselves as others see us.

This understanding is the beginnings of what Christians call love, and Mahatma Gandhi once said that if we would only practise this in international relations four-fiths of our problems would fall apart, and over the other twenty per cent. we should at least have mutual respect.

The news that it would be widely held in moderate circles in Britain that the greatest single step forward politically towards peace would be the admission of Communist China to the United Nations was greeted with frank incredulity or treated as a betrayal of democratic freedoms.

Dulles

In his book WAR AND PEACE John Foster Dulles said that the United Nations ought to represent the de facto governments of the nations of the world. This has hardly been the cardinal point of his foreign policy.

When challenged on this at a press conference he answered "Ah! but that was before Korea." But such a move does not imply moral approbation of the government concerned, only a realistic acceptance of the need IGG AVIN live together in a single world.

Questions about Formosa and the islands of Otherwoy and Matsu were frequent. We answered that in our judgment Britain would be most reluctant to be involved in war on such an issue. If a decision of the United IN NO Wations were taken no doubt it would be honoured, though even so without enthusiasm. If it were unilateral action on the part of the USA we had little doubt that Britain would not give her support.

When asked what alternative solution we had to offer we suggested that some cognizance of the fact that there are such people as Formosans might be taken. We have been so busy bandying them between Chiang and Mao that we have forgotten that there are five

We suggested that the equitable action in the Pacific was to place Formosa under international trusteeship with a view to the inhabitants determining their own future. This proposal met sometimes with a thoughtful acceptation, sometimes with doubt over what might happen if Formosa elected to be united with Red China.

Chester Bowles

It was good to hear some voices being raised in different tones from the majority. Chester Bowles was a big business man who became converted to internationalism, and was a notably successful ambassador to India. In an important article in the New York Times Magazine on Easter Sunday he submitted a ten-point memorandum on the situation in

1. The halting of Communism in Asia is essential to the stability of the whole world. 2. Communist China's prestige and influence are steadily increasing throughout Asia.

3. The reason for this is partly Red China's success in tackling poverty and illiteracy, partly the belief that white intervention in Asia is an arrogant assumption of racial superiority. These, and not Communist tyranny, are what the Asiatics sec.

4. China is in every way a threat to stability and peace in Asia.

5. American military power cannot contain this threat, and the use of atomic weapons would

turn the world against America. 6. In the long run the answer to Communism in Asia lies in strong healthy non-Communist societies. The greatest hope here lies in India and Japan

7. India is drifting away from the US, and, though firmly non-Communist is developing emotional ties with China. The same is true on a lesser scale with Japan.

8. The USA and Great Britain have refused India's requests for large scale economic help. The USSR has not.

9. America does not help herself by what she (a) Belligerent and military speeches constitute four-fiths of what Asia hears from the USA. But the militarily weak government of Burma suppressed Communism

when Indo-China, backed by \$3billion of military aid failed. It is people and ideas not violence that count. (b) America compromises with colonialism, feudalism and violence. Hinduism and

Buddhism teach that evil cannot be conquered by evil.
(c) In actual foresight in Korea, Indo-China and Formosa India has been right and

America wrong.
(d) The USA is conditioned by events in Europe, of which Asia is largely unaware.
(e) The USA is trying to force the Asians to take sides in the cold war, forgetting her own record of isolationism

(f) American propaganda is directed against Communist imperialism. The dominant fear in Asia is of white colonialism.

10. And yet there is a deep-but not inexhaustible—fund of goodwill and friendship.

Chester Bowles finally registers his conclusions. America must realise that what happens in Asia is outside her dictation. But if her influence is to be at all effective she must cease her belligerent language. She must look at the world from the point of view of the Asiatics. She must especially build healthy relationships with India, Japan and Pakistan And she must give priority to technical and industrial development in Asia. This is signifi-cant, because it comes from a man with personal knowledge and rare understanding of

Adlai Stevenson

Another voice is that of Adlai Stevenson. At about the same time he made one of his major speeches, and in it spoke clearly of the risking war over the islands, and also desired notice to be taken of the wishes of the Formosans. Stevenson has his critics, but among his supporters he is highly praised. Indeed one Englishman who was in the USA during the Presidential election said that there been no voice like this in politics since Gladstone. It is good to know that if there is a change of President in 1956, a constructive foreign policy is likely.

But such a change is improbable. It is always risky to predict in advance the outcome of elections, but there is very little doubt that if Eisenhower stands again he will again be returned. He is idolized by the vast majority of the nation. Further the Republicans have no other thinkable candidate. Eisenhower is under pressure. McCarthy's star has waned, though his baneful effects remain, but Knowland exercises pressure from the right. Dulles does not help the cause of peace. Eisenhower is a soldier who will not be bullyragged by public opinion, but Dulles has lost a lot of support over the sacking of Corsi. Eisenhower himself has a genuine desire for peace. Jeffer-Ison wisely warned the Americans against a -military President, but in some ways one has more confidence in the soldiers than the politicians. The soldier at least knows what war means. Just before we left the USA one supposedly responsible Senator was advocating "preventive war" now.

Eisenhower

The President's desire for peace is seen in the appointment of Stassen as a sort of minister of peace. We heard this variously criticized. Some said that it was just a smokescreen. This we did not believe. Some said that he had to find a job for Stassen. There may have been truth in this; it does not affect the nature of the job he found. Some said that Stassen was the wrong man, alleging that his ambitions outran both his ability and his sincerity. We heard this so often said, without justification or knowledge, about Bevan that we were inclined to discount it.

The shrewdest point was that Stassen's first task was to collect information about the state of the world's forces, and such information is ambivalent; it can be used to buttress rearmament as well as disarmament.

Plans are afoot to make an East and West meeting possible. We hope that the discussions will begin within a month or two. We are anxious to meet at any the discussions will begin within a month or two. We are anxious to need a level the Heads of Governments or Foreign Secretaries. We ask you to give us your authority and support.

Sir Anthony Eden. May 7th, 1955.

If we go back in power we will at once take up the matter of talks with Russia.

—Mr. Clement Attlee, May 7th, 1955.

Russia.

I HAVE been taken to task recently by one or two members of the Peace decisions of the Conservative Government. Pledge Union for asserting that pacifists in the main have no choice in the coming Election; and while I can understand the reluctance of keen Labour supporters to accept this dilemma I still fail to see any real difference in the main principles involved.

Last week-end's speeches, on the contrary support my opinion. The two parties scarcely seem to know themselves on what vital issue they can show the electorate the importance of returning them to office. They have simply agreed, like Tweedledum and Tweedledee "to have a battle."

In the past, Governments did not just retire gracefully when it suited their convenito arrange for an election, but in all probability fell, because, on some issue of extreme and fundamental importance they could not achieve a large enough majority to warrant their continuing in office.

A majority of only some 30 or 40 votes was sufficient to bring down a Government, for anything so small was tantamount to de-feat, and the Prime Minister would resign and "go to the country" to get public opinion on the particular issue at stake

For many years now there has not been an overall majority of anything like forty: the line between the two parties is so attenuated and vague that there is, in fact, no clear division, which can be plainly seen and understood by the electorate.

When in office the Labour Government produced Britain's atom bomb, introduced conscription, and supported German rearmament by the Western Powers. On these questions, including apparently the Welfare State which has been accepted by Conservatives, there is no fundamental difference of principle between the two parties.

Labour could at least have tried to force an election on the issues of conscription, German re-armament or nuclear-weapons; had they done so there can be no doubt that they would have been returned with something like a real majority, for it is quite clear that the public did not want Germany armed, does not want conscription, and is against the Hbomb

Naturally, they did not make any attempt to get the opinion of the electorate on these

make clear their conception of Stassen's function. We saw a good deal of the generosity and good sense of the ordinary Ameri-If it can make itself felt here it may can. If it can work wonders.

What is needed is, of course, some act to create confidence between the nations. This was one reason why we welcomed the remarkable campaign of the Fellowship of Reconciliation to send little grain bags from all over the country to the White House, inscribed "If thine enemy hunger feed him," thus encouraging the President to use America's surplus food to meet the famine situation in China caused by the disastrous Yangtse floods. paign has been widespread and influential. It achieved the front page of a national news-paper. It has caused the matter to be raised, though unsuccessfuly, twice at Cabinet level. This is a splendid example of what can be rearmament as well as disarmament.

Ultimately the decision may be with the American people. They have been invited to restore relationships in the Far East.

It is small wonder that the electorate a confused with all this quibbling and had

splitting over the difference between using the H-bomb first or following suit if some tation in using the Since there was no he tation in using the A-bomb when no other nation possessed it, nor in making the bomb, this is all sheer hypocrisy and has be covered up by the use of a hideous mass slogans and cliches and platitudes.

* The two Parties agreed some time age the desirability and advisability of talks tween the Great Powers; in fact a Mod to that effect in the House was carried unat

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Naturally it is better to talk, and to go talking rather than resort to war, but plain talks backed up by the bombs are doom to failure. Neither Party seems able to grathis fundamental fact, or, if they do, the choose to ignore it.

Both Party manifestoes declare for won disarmament by agreement under Internation control, while retaining the H-bomb as "deterrent." Yet, it should be fairly obvious that while this terrible threat to the hum race is the background for talks, agreeme far from being easy to find, will be practical impossible.

A real difference could have been made tween the two policies in regard to "talks high level," if one side had gained the counge to make a unilateral gesture by renoun ing the H-bomb. There can be no doubt this would have made discussions not of possible, but profitable.

It is not enough to be against war; overwhelming need today is for a position policy and a conscious sacrifice for peace great opportunity has been lost but at lessome pacifists will keep the issue alive.

Prof. Lonsdale

FROM PAGE ONE

You cannot make people understand multiplying horrors."

We lived at a time when many of the political ideas had broken down. Belief the world's policeman, was now impossibilit was no use to be apple to wipe out yenemy 20 times over, if he could do the superior once.

just once.

The "balance of power" conception signal held sway, but this had led to competition ! raw materials, infiltration, and, worst of the squandering of the resources of the wor needed for the alleviation of world pover France had paid 1,000 times as much on war in Indo-China than on United National aid. We ourselves spent more than half national income on preparing for war, than 2 per cent. on world aid.

We deplored, and rightly, the things happened in Czechoslovakia. But these the natural consequences of the dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. The urani supplies of the West came mainly from Belgium Congo and Canada. There were uranium supplies also in Czechoslovakia Russia had not made sure that these would East and not West she would have been at mercy of the West today. "It was the nature consequence of what I believe to be thoroughly wicked policy: that of negotiate through strength." "I do not believe we shall get peace

we get rid of military organisation gether" she continued. "If we wait all nations will do this we shall wait ever, and ever is much too late."
"Unilateral disarmament" mig

"Unilateral disarmament" might sound world into two halves, arm both to the and in a world seething with justifiable discotent, expect to keep the peace.

Cuming withdraws "IMPENDING THROAT OPERATION

AN impending throat operation has ma it necessary for Mr. L. J. Cuming, stand down as Independent Pacifist candidate for Hackney Central. He told Peace News this week:

"It was a bitter personal disappointment have to withdraw from the ranks of Pacific candidates at this General Election.

"With barely a whisper of a voice left and an impending throat operation, I had choice

"May I urge all those who had it in moto help me, to rally instead to John Loves and Eric Fenner.
"We believe that now is the time for its

and women of peace to present challenge. Never was the time more

But the election won't be won on

"But the election won't be won on wishes; devoted work and real financial safice are called for.

"Loverseed and Fenner are faced with simple problem of taking their message to electors. To hear it is to believe it. But of these electors will never attend a political form the problem of the campaign. The safe is to reach them by other means. meeting throughout the campaign. So be task is to reach them by other means large-scale poster display, by heavy main large-scale poster display, by heavy main large-scale poster display. and by expensive local press advertising costs money. Each of our candidates need two or three times as much financial help do the candidates of the established particular to the established particular to the candidates of the established particular to the established particular to the established particular to the established particular to the established particu

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C.O. released from 'The Scrubs'

Members of the Pacifist Youth Action Group had a 7 a.m. rendezvous outside Wormwood Scrubs Prison last week to meet member Christopher Farley, a young Quaker, released after serving a sentence for refusing conscription. Christopher Farley is facing the camera. Looking down on the scene are plaques in the towers by the prison entrance of Elizabeth Fry

In court last January Christopher Farley told the Marlebone magistrate: "I am a Christian and do not feel it possible to have anything to do with military conscription.

(See "People and Places"—page two)